The price of The Tribune in the country is THREE CENTS. If dealers attempt to charge more send word to the Home Office.

The Chicago Tribune.

LARGEST Morning Circulation IN THE WEST.

VOLUME XLVI. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1886—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

S. W. CURRY, DEALER IN STATIONERY, PERIODICALS AND BOOKS, 163 E. Madison-st., CHICAGO

THE MILITIA GOES DOWN.

PACKINGTOWN IN THE HANDS OF THE SHERIFFS AND TROOPS.

The Strikers Want Eight Hours and Arbitration—Barry's Proposition—The Packers Will Not Give In—Neither Will They Hire Any More Knights—An Incipient Riot—Excessive Brutality Toward Non-Union Men by Strikers—4,000 Men Working Yesterday.

The strike at the Stock-Yards has taken on about this phase: The men employed in all branches of the packing industry, with but few exceptions, have quit work. A few new men have been imported and are working and living in the packing-houses. Under the orders of the Governor 650 militia, consisting of the First and Second Regiments, First Brigade, marched into the yards yesterday, and, without meeting any violence, took up their quarters in the warehouse used by J. C. Ferguson & Co. There was but little trouble, but men who were going to or coming from work were roughly handled by the strikers in many instances. The packers held a meeting and unanimously resolved to fight out the battle for the ten-hour day. They also made public a resolution not to again employ any of their old men unless they should renounce their allegiance to "the labor organization."

Committeeman Barry was busily occupied all day in getting the points of the trouble, and in the evening until a late hour was engaged in a conference with Mr. Fleming, the packer, George A. Schilling, and members of the Executive Board of District No. 57. To a reporter for THE TRIBUNE, who called upon him after the business was completed, Mr. Barry handed the following dispatch:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 8.—No interviews have been given. Pay no attention to newspapers. Do you want an assistant? Answer.
T. V. POWDERLY.

Mr. Schilling then read the following agreement adopted by the Executive Board to be presented to the packers as its ultimatum:

Articles of agreement between the beef and pork packers of Chicago and their employes: We, the undersigned, mutually agree to the following agreement, to be binding on both parties from Nov. 8, 1886, to May 1, 1887:

Eight hours shall constitute a day's work, commencing at 8 o'clock and stopping at 4:30. The schedule of wages shall be on the basis of 10 per cent reduction on all skilled labor. [This does not include the cattlemen, whose wages have already been adjusted.] Laborers receiving $1.75 per day to receive $1.60; laborers receiving $1.60 per day or less to receive no reduction.

Mr. Schilling then explained that the men at both Armour's and Swift's houses had, after three weeks of the eight-hour system, done more than during ten hours before, and that the packers, having found out what the men could do by driving the work, had determined to keep up the same ratio for ten hours, which he declared was an impossibility. The Executive Board then gave a statement that there was never a word of agreement with the cattle butchers; that the Executive Board of the Butchers' Assembly had made a proposition for eight hours, which the packers would not accede to; and that the packers also would not treat for the laborers, claiming the right to do with that class as they saw fit. The board also gave it out that the following houses had signed the agreement before given and would this morning resume work on that basis: The Cork house, located at the yards, 125 men; the Phaelzer house, in Fowler's old place, cattle butchers, fifty men; the O'Mailia cattle-house in Bridgeport, 100 men. Libby, McNeill & Libby, whose houses are at Sixteenth and State streets, had resumed work yesterday on the same basis. In addition to these Shoeneman & Hutchberger, hog butchers at the yards, would also resume work on the eight-hour system this morning, but had not signed the agreement.

Mr. Barry, when asked his opinion of the outcome of the strike, said: "I expect that when this trouble ends it will be in the interest of the men. It may take from three to six weeks to reach that conclusion. They are the most determined lot of men I ever saw, and they would rather starve than give up the eight hours. Today I had a conference for an exchange of views with Kent, Fowler, and Little. I took the position that the packers could not afford to take the arbitrary position they had taken, and insisted that if arbitration was adopted strikes and lockouts would be a thing of the past. They asked my plan of arbitration, and I proposed that the Executive Committee of the Packers' Association be given power to act and we select a similar committee, and that the two committees unite upon a plan to adjust the present difficulties and prevent their recurrence. In case they could not agree I proposed that each side select an arbitrator and the two select a third, and that the decision of this arbitration board be final and binding on both parties. I argued that if the packers considered their position to be just they could not well refuse this proposition. These gentlemen, as I understood them, will endeavor to bring about an early meeting of their association to consider this proposition, and I look for such a meeting at an early date."

THE BOLD SOLDIER BOYS.

They Respond Promptly to Call and Are Sent to the Stock-Yards.

The supreme authority of the State has taken hold of the labor troubles at the Stock-Yards, and 650 militia, the entire quota of the First and Second Regiments, Illinois National Guard, went on duty at the packing-houses yesterday shortly before noon.

By 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the hour mentioned in the order, the officers were more than pleased at the manner in which the rank and file had responded. In a few cases details were sent out to find delinquents and in nearly all of them it was learned that there was a valid excuse or failure in the notice to the men wanted. A few moments after 9 o'clock Col. Wheeler in his office and Col. Knox in his, received the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD, CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 8, 1886.—*Commanding Officer:* By direction of the brigade commander you will report with your command, fully armed and equipped for active service, at the Lake Shore depot, foot of La Salle street, at 10 a. m. today. The men will carry forty rounds of ammunition each. CHARLES S. DIEHL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

When the regiments fell in the commanding officers told the men in a few words that they were going out for business and not for pleasure, and must observe the strictest discipline. They were warned not to fire under any circumstances except at the word of command, and to remember that the command to cease firing would be by the bugle. Forty rounds of ball ammunition were served out to each man and the march to the depot taken up. Citizens on the sidewalks applauded the troops as they passed along, and the Board of Trade men ceased operations long enough to crowd the balcony of the building and give the First rousing cheers as it marched by on Pacific avenue. They reached the depot on Van Buren street first, and, after waiting some time for the Second, were ordered to board the coaches of the regular Lake Shore train that was about starting out. This brought them to the suburban station at Forty-third street, while the Second came out on the regular dummy and were landed at the main entrance to the Stock-Yards on Root street.

The First formed on Forty-third street by platoon front and marched due west, with the ranks closed up to facing distance, and the Gatling gun in the centre. The crowd that gathered to watch the operation looked on with but little shouting or guying until the march began.

"Get Onto the Little Wagon."

The Gatling gun was a sight to many in the crowd, and some of them did not recognize the weapon. As it trundled across Halsted street a man called out, with a burst of laughter, "D—n me. Get onto the little wagon." But the fun died out of his face when a comrade next to him replied in a voice that certainly had a respectful tone: "Whist, man, it's a Gatling gun." The troops marched over the ttle pens on the viaduct and down to the l on the chute at Centre avenue just back mour's house. Then turning fairly to h and again west they were halted in between Armour's and Washington Sons' houses. As they came down viaduct a crowd of men gathered ailroad tracks showed some reluct ving away, and some very vile e indulged in, but the word "Pinkerton" was connected with most of them. The Deputy Sheriffs on duty there made one rush at the crowd and scattered it up and down the tracks and over the fences into the cattle-pens. The militia stood for some little time facing Armour's wholesale market, but were later marched down to Packers' alley, which runs east and west between Ferguson's house and the Washington Butcher's Sons', and were turned into the inside yard of the former between the store and cooling-houses and the main buildings. Here they stacked arms, and details were made to provide for the quarters in the warehouse. The Second was formed in the same manner at Root street when their train came in, but marched due west to the gate from that thoroughfare into the Ferguson yard and stacked arms and told off their details. They met with very little abuse upon their way beyond the harmless guying of the small boys. The militia do not seem to arouse the ire of the strikers, whose opinion is probably voiced in the expression of one of their number as the Second marched by: "These —— —— are ordered here by the Governor, and they have some rights, but Pinkerton's —— —— —— came here on the packers' orders, and they are the sure-enough —— —— ——."

Once inside the yard at Ferguson's the men who were in the fatigue details were set to work unloading the blankets and other military property which had been sent down in freight-cars and had been thrown in upon the tracks of the Union Stock-Yards Transit Company just west of the Ferguson warehouse. The others had nothing to do but amuse themselves, and they scattered about the inclosure in all directions. The question of "grub" was an all-important one, and within a couple of hours after their arrival the different companies were ordered to fall in and marched without arms across to the barracks of the Deputy Sheriffs, or to Armour's new beef house, where he is feeding the men who work for him, and were fed. The 3:30 train brought down twenty fresh men for the First, who had been delayed, and forty for the Second. There were fifty new men for Armour's houses in the party, and Adjutant-General Vance and Sheriff Hanchett came out on the same train. As the laborers and troops were being unloaded near Armour's house the crowd grew demonstrative again and a few stones were thrown by boys from the cattle pens after the Deputy Sheriffs charged upon them.

Work After Play.

The soldier boys continued to amuse themselves until nearly 4 o'clock, when the order to fall in was hastily beat in the yard by the First's corps of musicians, and four companies, C, I, E, and F, marched out of the south gate and away down Centre avenue to Forty-fourth street. Here they took up a position immediately west of the Transit Company's tracks and rested on their arms for further orders. At the same time the full force of the Second marched out on Root street and deployed as skirmishers all the way from the barracks to Halsted street and north on that street to the railroad-crossing near Thirty-ninth. One company was massed at the corner of Root and Halsted streets and one at the extreme northern end of the line. The men were simply ordered to keep their places and alignment and if any attempt was made to molest the people coming from the packing-houses to stop the trouble. They were allowed to walk their beats if they chose, and the work was kept up until 6:30, when every one who wanted to leave the houses had probably got away.

Later in the afternoon, after a consultation between Sheriff Hanchett, Michael Cudahy, Gen. Fitz-Simons, and the Lieutenant-Governor, it was thought best to place the troops as detailed above, with the idea of having the four companies of the First to prevent any trouble in the southwestern section of the yard, while the Second should take care of the main avenue out. The further conclusion was reached that the militia should do no duty last night beyond guarding their own quarters and keeping several companies in reserve in case of sudden trouble during the night. The regular Deputy Sheriffs were to keep up the regular guard until morning, when the militiamen will take possession of all the regular ways of egress and keep out all persons who have no business in the yards and who do not want to go to work. None of the Sheriff's deputies would say that he knew what the future intentions of the packers and Sheriff Hanchett were in regard to the 326 now on duty about the houses. The general impression is, however, that all but 100 of them will be withdrawn in the course of a day or two, and that the soldiers will have entire charge of Packingtown during the day.

The Men Going Into Quarters.

The Ferguson warehouse, where the militia will be quartered, was in a perfect turmoil all day long. One gang of men swept the floors of the two huge bare rooms into which the building is divided, while another nailed up steam-pipes about the walls, which will be connected with the boilers and furnish the caloric necessary for good sleep. A third party were busily engaged in hanging huge arc electric lights about the rooms and in the yard, so that there will be no trouble on the score of darkness. The little office, partitioned off about the centre of the east wall of the building contained a huge, old-fashioned, open coal stove, and this was made brigade headquarters.

The detail made to prepare the quarters had work enough to keep them busy, although they were aided by a gang of carpenters who were building long pine tables and rude wooden benches in the southeast corner of the building, and some tinners were making visible preparations to set up a large range similar to the one in use by the Sheriff's guards. This detail moved a large number of empty packing cases from both divisions of the warehouse to the basement below, and then lugged about three car-loads of blankets on their backs from the doors of the cars up into the rooms. Once the main floors of the two largest rooms in the building were cleared and swept, and the blankets piled around according to companies, the doors of four mysterious box-cars were thrown open and the boys jumped in at their loads of baled hay. The bales were rolled up the incline to the floors and distributed about by the details to the different companies according as the blankets were piled, and at dusk the air was full of the dust raised by tearing it loose and spreading it on the floor for shake-downs. Before the men on guard duty marched back into the yard the greater portion of the floor was two feet deep with hay, the dust had settled, and there was every prospect for a fairly comfortable night for all the men who were not detailed for guard duty about the building.

The Roster of the Regiments.

The following is a roster of the officers on duty, with two regiments, as nearly as it could be made out previous to the first regular report to the Adjutant:

Brigade—Brig.-Gen. Fitz-Simons in command; Lieut.-Col. Diehl, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut.-Col. Thomas Clark, Inspector; Capt. Bell, Quartermaster; Capt. Buchanan, Commissary; Capt. Malcolm McNeil, Aide-de-Camp.

First Regiment—Col. E. B. Knox, Lieut.-Col. Davis, Maj. Koch, Capt. Shea Smith, Adjutant; Drs. Adams and Newman, Surgeons; A Company, Capt. Brown, Lieuts. Slade and Kent; B, Lieut. Heurtley, commanding, Lieut. Sherman, second; C, Capt. Miles, Lieuts. Ford and Bolte; D, Capt. Quinn and Lieut. Nickerson; E, Capt. Buchanan, Lieuts. Lauman and Jenkins; F, Capt. Eddy, Lieut. Smith; G, Capt. Sanborne, Lieut. Alonzo Smith; I, Capt. Chenowith, Lieut. Schniber—eight companies, with a trifle over 400 men.

Second Regiment—Col. H. A. Wheeler, Lieut.-Col. W. G. Purdy, Maj. G. M. Moulton; Capt. S. M. Henderson, Adjutant; Capt. C. C. Hilton, Quartermaster; and Drs. Todd and Taylor, Surgeons; A Company, Capt. G. M. Vanzwoll, Lieut. F. L. Chase; B, Capt. W. W. Ramsey; C, Capt. James E. Stuart, Lieut. Albert W. Taplin; D, Capt. Thomas L. Hartigan, Lieut. Harry L. Beach; E, Lieut. W. P. Dusenberry in command; G, Capt. L. S. Judd, Lieuts. W. T. McMillan and H. D. Crocker; H, Capt. W. N. Pelouze, Lieuts. Charles F. Smith and Elmer Parker—seven companies, with about 250 men.

MEETING OF THE PACKERS.

No Knights of Labor to Be Employed—Caring for the New Men.

An important meeting of packers was held yesterday afternoon in the directors' room of the Board of Trade to take action on the strike. Nearly all the firms having interests at the Stock-Yards were represented, P. D. Armour being present on behalf of his own house. After careful consideration the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote and signed by all present:

WHEREAS, It is evident that many men are willing to work, but are prevented by the action of the labor organization; and

WHEREAS, the packers are brought face to face with the fact that their men are absolutely controlled by such labor organization; be it

Resolved, That we will not employ any man who is a member of said labor organization; be it

Resolved, That all men employed will be required to resign from such labor organization and place such resignation in the hands of his employer.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 8, 1886.—Armour & Co., Robert Warren & Co., Hately Bros., Michener Bros., John Morrell & Co., Moran & Healy, Floyd, Huptman & Co., Underwood & Co., Washington Butcher's Sons, Charles Counselman & Co., Anglo-American Provision Co., G. W. Higgins & Co., Chicago Packing & Provision Co., John Cudahy, International Provision Co., S. B. Doud & Co., W. H. Silberhorn, Allerton Packing Co., Botsford Packing Co., George D. Baldwin & Co., Jones & Styles.

Jones & Styles were the only firm among the above not represented at the meeting, but they authorized the use of their signature by telephone. The meeting then took up the matter of boarding and caring for the new employés, and after some conversation the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by a viva voce vote:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee are authorized to hire and equip any building at the Stock-Yards that they may deem necessary to provide board and lodging for men who may come here to work.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to prosecute any person or persons who unlawfully interferes with the management of the packing-houses.

Messrs. Walter Hately and Charles Counselman were appointed a special committee to hire and equip the boarding-house contemplated by the foregoing resolution.

P. D. Armour, when asked by a reporter whether, in spite of his previous declaration, he would be willing to take back into his employ those who had quit, replied: "I don't see the use of any talk after the adoption of these resolutions this afternoon. They are quite explicit and cover the whole ground. As regards the situation, I think it's decidedly improved. We're getting plenty of men, and will be running all right by the end of the week." Cal. Favorite, Mr. Armour's partner, assured the reporter that the firm would take back any of their old employés on the basis of the resolutions, but not otherwise. It would be imperative that they sign a contract resigning their connection with the labor organization. The office had been crowded all day with applicants for work, and not less than 300 or 400 had been accepted and sent out to the yards in charge of Deputy-Sheriffs. They had had an offer of 5,000 men from one section of the State in the course of the day, and in nine or ten days would have more men than they could take care of. A good day's work had been done on both hogs and cattle. He felt satisfied with the situation, for when men saw that they were afforded sufficient protection and could board in the yards there would be no dearth of employés. Mr. Botsford thought the outlook a little dark, but believed it was only the darkness before the dawn.

FIGHTS AND AN INCIPIENT RIOT.

The Militia's Soothing Effect—Bravery of the Lake Police—Broken Heads.

To all outward appearances yesterday the strike at the Stock-Yards was no nearer a settlement than ever. The presence of the militia had a far more soothing effect on the tempers of the men than the Pinkertons with their Winchesters. Innumerable assaults were committed on non-union men throughout the day and night. Late Sunday night several stockmen were violently assaulted and shot at, presumably being taken for non-unionists. A man was thrown off the Forty-third street viaduct and somewhat injured, the hight being about thirty-five feet. The Town of Lake Police Station was overrun with men from whose heads and faces streams of blood were trickling down. Slugging and intimidation committees were everywhere to be seen and all non-union men were closely scrutinized. Some of these committees worked quietly amongst the men in the various houses, while others took the dinner-pails away from workmen and spilled the contents over the ground. A very large majority of the men would like to go to work, but they are afraid of the extremely tough minority.

About 5 o'clock the Lake police left the yards and began clearing Halsted street, where an immense crowd of roughs was gathered. Capt. Markey, Lieut. Kelleher, Sergt. Mulcahey, and Officers Bohne and Donovan pushed the mob north, but they met with considerable resistance. Archie McVeigh made several attempts to draw a revolver, but he was seized by Capt. Markey and hustled away, closely followed by an officer holding onto the collar of a Swede named Henry Ostabue. While these two were being taken away another attempt to disperse the crowd was made and Sergt. Mulcahey was assaulted. After a brief struggle M. J. Doherty was arrested and relieved of a revolver. This was followed by an assault on Officer Bohne, who defended himself with a heavy cane. Anias McDonald conducted the assault and made several attempts to draw a weapon. The officer struck at the head of McDonald with all his strength, and had the tough not been possessed of unusual strength and endurance the blows would have killed him. The crowd rapidly closed in on the officer, but the latter took a few steps backwards and repeated the blows on McDonald's head. Just then Lieut. Kelleher and half a dozen officers came to the rescue, and while the Lieutenant and an assistant helped Officer Bohne the rest drove the crowd back. The way McDonald was jumped at by the officers made the rioters shiver, but to the surprise of all he got up smiling and was thrown into the patrol-wagon, which had arrived, amid the hoots and jeers of the mob. In the last charge McDonald and Morris Cavanaugh were arrested. Other men locked up for assaults were Ed Hanlan, James Hanlan, Con Muldeal, and James Norton. These four attacked Michael Walsh, taking him for a non-unionist.

Last night the following was posted:

POLICE HEADQUARTERS, TOWN HALL, TOWN OF LAKE, Nov. 8, 1886.—WHEREAS, Disorder, violence, and riots are of frequent occurrence in the district named, therefore it is ordered hereby that all saloons in that part of the Town of Lake north of Forty-eighth street, and between the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway tracks on the east, and Western avenue on the west, shall be closed from and after 8 o'clock p. m. of Monday, Nov. 8, 1886, until further notice. And all persons are warned against congregating in crowds on the streets in that district.
JOHN E. STAFFORD,
Supervisor, Town of Lake.

On Halsted street south of Thirty-ninth the assailants of workmen would fly across the street into the city whenever the Lake police attempted a chase. About 3 o'clock Officer Flanning succeeded in running down two young men, who had just brutally beaten a man for going to work, before they reached the limits. The officer started with the pair for the station, but soon had a crowd of 500 or 600 following at his heels. The crowd finally made a start to rescue the prisoners, and the officer turned one of them over to a city detective. Then there was a rough-and-tumble fight, which ended in the captives being safely caged in the station and a number of broken heads.

About 4 o'clock a crowd of about 300 collected at Forty-third street and the railroad crossing, on Armour's grounds. They were ordered away by Deputy Sheriffs; but, instead of obeying, assailed the deputies with stones and other missiles. Several persons were more or less injured. The officers gained the upper hand in a few moments and arrested six men who seemed to be the instigators of the attack. They are: Joseph Hall, 22 years, butcher, Forty-seventh street and Centre avenue; John E. Lyman, 25, laborer, No. 1111 Stone avenue; Carl Trennett, 37, corner Forty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue; James Hickey, 22, butcher, No. 4516 Wright street; Michael Fahey, 26, laborer, No. 647 Fortieth street; John Sweeney, 22, laborer, No. 3820 Wallace street. They were placed on a train and taken to the Harrison Street Station by a posse of deputies. The charge of riot was preferred against them.

SHERIFFS AND MILITIAMEN JEERED.

No Conflicts, However—Feeding the Guards—Four Thousand Men Working Yesterday.

Quite a crowd was gathered along the railroad tracks bordering Packingtown, and the men jeered the Sheriffs and militiamen, occasionally making a move that looked rather ugly. The Deputies are disliked because they are Pinkerton men, and no opportunity to assault one will be passed by. The Deputies were scattered throughout the yards and surrounding the houses where work was going on. Shortly after 9 o'clock two officers from the Twelfth Street Police Station, accompanied by a Town of Lake officer, attempted to arrest John Mitchell, a Deputy-Sheriff, on a State warrant charging him with arson. Mitchell's friends on picket duty refused to allow his arrest, and revolvers were drawn on both sides. The regular police triumphed and Mitchell was taken off. A Deputy named Dan Sullivan clubbed a man who refused to move along, and the latter swore out a warrant for the Deputy's arrest. Michael Kelly was also arrested by the Sheriffs, and a large revolver was taken from him. Capt. Foley caught seven men acting somewhat suspiciously early in the morning, but he set six of them at liberty. One named Donohue, who threw stones at a train-load of non-union men at Armour's, was held, and he will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Aside from throwing stones, he is charged with assaulting a deputy.

Some 4,000 men were at work yesterday. The packers are going to enormous expense at making things as comfortable as possible for the men who have volunteered to work for them. Mr. Hately's old hands want to return to work, but Mr. Hately told them he could do nothing until the other packers had reached conclusions. Swift had 580 men at work; Silberhorn & Co. were killing with about 100 men; at the International house a number of men were at work cutting up the hogs left by the strikers, and at nearly all the other houses laborers were at work, no killing being done. Morris had about 400 men at work in his beef-house. Armour had every department running with 1,200 men. Mr. Morris said he had shipped fifty cars of live cattle to various points for slaughter. He was not doing much here, and neither expected nor cared to do much. He had all his business territory covered by small beef-houses, and he would suffer no danger to his regular trade. He did not worry any over his local business. He was putting up a new building for cattle-butchering purposes, but he stopped the work at the second story on account of the trouble he had with his men.

The demand for new men continues, as the following shows:

WANTED—LABORERS, BUTCHERS, AND OTHer men for packing-house work. Good wages and complete protection. Apply to Chicago Packing & Provision Co., 189 La Salle-st.

Deputy-Sheriff Burke has issued the following:

Notice to the Public: On and after Nov. 9 and until further notice all the entrances to Packingtown will be open for the admission of all men who desire to go to work and for all persons who desire to do business with the packing-houses or in the Stock-Yards. No other persons will be admitted. Ample protection will be furnished all men who desire to go to work.

Some of the strikers have labored with the switchmen of the roads which lead to the Yards and endeavored to have them refuse to handle the meats of the various houses during the strike. It is said that if matters continue in the present shape a few days longer the railroad hands will make a move in this direction.

WHAT THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL SAYS.

The Strikers' Hatred of the Non-Unionists—Protection for Everybody.

Adjutant-General Vance was called on by a TRIBUNE reporter at the Leland at 9 o'clock last night. He had just returned from the Yards. He said that about 3 o'clock in the afternoon he and Sheriff Hanchett left the city for the Yards. There were also on the train with them about two companies made up of the men who could not join their regiments in the morning. There were about forty non-unionists with the party. Gen. Vance says on the arrival of the train at the Yards the non-unionists went on ahead and the soldiers brought up some little distance in the rear. "I noticed," said Gen. Vance, "quite a crowd of men lounging about the Yards, but they looked to me to be peaceable citizens and innocent spectators. As the non-unionists went on and the soldiers followed it seemed to strike the crowd all of a sudden that the forty men ahead were non-unionists under the protection of the military. The crowd of old hands seemed to be frenzied all at once, and started for the gang of new-comers, but the Sheriff's deputies coped with them, and the officers of the law did some clubbing, finally dispersing the crowd of old workmen and driving them from the grounds."

Gen. Vance says that he apprehends no serious trouble. The troops were called here after his arrival and after looking over the ground with the Sheriff.

Gov. Oglesby is expected in Chicago today; not that his presence is needed in this strike, but simply to look over the field at the yards and open the Fat Stock Show at the Exposition Building.

AN APPEAL TO THE STRIKERS.

Asked to Boycott Whisky and Stay Away from the Yards—Parsons Talks.

The following circular was generally distributed yesterday throughout the Town of Lake and the southwestern part of the city wherever striking Knights of Labor may live or could be found:

To the Striking Workingmen of the Union Stock-Yards—BROTHERS: The struggle we are engaged in is a sacred one, and we ask you to give us your undivided support. The packers have called out the State militia and reëmployed Pinkerton assasins to shoot and slaughter you on the slightest provocation. We therefore ask you to conduct yourselves orderly, boycott whisky, and, above all, stay out of the Union Stock-Yards during the trouble. Remember that our success will depend upon your fidelity, sobriety, and good judgment. Fraternally,
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

"What are we coming to?" said Parsons yesterday, when approached for his opinion upon the Stock-Yards affair. "What are we coming to when at the very inception of a strike, before a hint of violence has been given, an army is quartered upon the workingmen? If it is to be that our industries are to be henceforth conducted under military supervision, what then will become of our boasted freedom of contract between the laborer and the employer? I see by the papers that the members of the Board of Trade came to their balconies and windows and cheered the militia as it passed. This shows very well the spirit that is actuating the opposition to the workingmen's demands."

STRIKERS BEFORE JUSTICE MEECH.

Several of Them Fined for Brutal Assaults—Some Exciting Scenes.

The Armory Police Court was crowded yesterday morning with strikers and non-unionists, the latter presenting a badly battered and bruised appearance, the result of collisions with the desperate men on strike. All during the morning on Halsted street, between Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, and Thirty-ninth streets, no less than 300 men were congregated, some strikers, some hoodlums, and many others—desperate characters and thieves. They were lying in wait for non-union workmen. Several bloody affrays resulted between 6 and 9 o'clock. Shortly after 7 o'clock, when about 200 men were idling along Halsted and Thirty-eighth streets, an inoffensive and innocent-appearing German youth named Paul Webber was proceeding quietly along toward Armour's packing-house with his dinner bucket. A crowd gathered about him, and before he could defend himself he was brutally knocked down, his face and head beaten and kicked, and his body badly bruised. He got upon his feet, and crying with pain broke through the crowd and made off at the top of his speed. The chase was taken up, and again he was subjected to several cruel blows by two young fellows, until all three ran into the arms of an officer. Before Justice Meech the two prisoners gave the names of Michael Donohue and Patrick Daly, employés at the Stock-Yards. The former was fined $155, on two charges, it appearing that he had but a half hour before assaulted and badly beaten another poor unfortunate. Daly was fined $100.

A small-sized, ignorant-looking young Teuton named William Kaltenbach was next led into the dock, being a complainant against a burly, powerfully-built fellow named Frank Miller, a striker. Kaltenbach's face was a mass of bruises, and the terrible experience he had gone through had so frightened him that not even the presence of a roomful of policemen and a magistrate was sufficient to compose him. In a nervous, jerky manner he told his Honor that as he walked along Thirty-ninth street, near Ullman, he was met at the bridge by the prisoner, who stopped him. When told to return home and give up any thought of going to work he informed the prisoner that he would not do so; his family were poor and needed his support.

"If you cross that bridge you may fall in," insinuatingly remarked Miller.

"But I shall cross it, and, what is more, I shall go to work," answe [illegible] Hardly was this conversation [illegible] was knocked violently to the [illegible] from Miller's fist, who then [illegible] and brutally maltreat him [illegible] fortunately too, he rolled [illegible] and soon after made hi [illegible] afterward arrested and [illegible] by Justice Meech. Miller [illegible] doing, said he was led a [illegible] for the cause, admitted [illegible] do so no more, and threw [illegible] of the court.

But by far the most na [illegible] made by two young Englishmen, Henry Sharp and William Oakley. Neither one is over 21 years of age, and both live at No. 3819 South Halsted street. They have but recently arrived in this country, and were badly in need of work. Between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning they left their boarding place with their midday lunch under their arms, happy in the anticipation of getting employment. They were promised work at Armour's, and were on their way there. When near Thirty-ninth and Halsted streets they heard loud cries of "Kill 'em," "No good," etc., in their rear. On looking behind they were startled to discover that they were the objects of the angry and menacing yells. Instantly they took to their heels and ran their fastest, closely pursued by the frantic mob. Oakley turned the corner and doubled on his pursuers, getting back to his residence before the yelling, hooting crowd could get near him. Others of the enraged pursuers kept on after Sharp, to whose feet fear had lent an extra fleetness. Once a brutal-looking fellow named Michael Sullivan had by a burst of speed caught up with Sharp and taken him by the throat, but the frightened lad by a desperate endeavor broke from his clutches and sped on at a higher rate of swiftness. By the side of Sullivan came Pat Collins. Both seemed to vie in their efforts to catch and pommel the terrified Englishman. When near Laurel and Thirty-sixth streets Officers Flannigan and McGraw of the Thirty-fifth Street Station, in citizen's clothes, overtook Sharp, who thought his time had come, for he begged for mercy. The officers hastily told him they were his protectors. The mob, thinking the officers were intent upon assaulting Sharp, were greatly surprised when they ran into the muzzles of four 38-caliber revolvers, and hearing the command, "Halt!" The officers showed their stars and the crowd in a disappointed and sullen manner slunk off a short distance. Again it surged toward the tide of men when an effort was made to pull for a patrol wagon, and again the trio started on a run down the street. A determined halt was then made, and cocking their weapons the officers shoved them into the faces of the nearest of the mob, arresting Sullivan and Collins and threatening any one who interfered with instant death. They then, pistols in hand, marched their prisoners and the rescued man to the Thirty-fifth Street Station. An bou [illegible] the arrested fellows, both hoodlums of [illegible] worst and most desperate type, were ta[illegible] before Justice Meech and fined $50 and $20, respectively, Collins being let off lighter than his comrade.

Next, as a complainant, came a shy-looking Bohemian named John Koska. To look at him casually one would not think he was anything of a sprinter, but his performance of yesterday morning along the hard, uneven road of Halsted street was something very seldom equaled by a man who lays no pretensions to quick ground-covering. Quietly but briskly John was treading his way towards Armour's packing-house, his bread and cheese in his corduroy coat pocket and his mind filled with thoughts of a good job for the coming winter. As he came opposit a saloon kept by James Halligan, on Thirty-eighth street, near Laurel, he was startled by hearing some one yell out: "Ho, there, ye dom Dootchman, where are ye goin'?"

"I go to de Stock-Yard; me work, you not, I guess."

"Well, ye'll not go to work," yelled the fellow, who proved to be Halligan, and instantly that worthy whipped out a revolver and, taking aim at the unsuspecting Bohemian, blazed away. The bullet whizzed close to John's sunny locks, and jumping about four feet in the air, and without turning a hair, he started down Laurel street to Halsted, gaining which he put on an extra spurt and was soon lost to view. Halligan was soon after arrested and held in bonds of $5,000 till tomorrow and fined $200 for shooting inside the city limits by Justice Meech. The prisoner is given a hard name by the police, and is said to be a leader among the more desperate strikers. His saloon is also said to be a rendezvous for thieves and afers.

LONG AND TEDIOUS STRIKE.

hat Sheriff Hanchett Looks For—an't Anticipate Blood.

ok County the State troops are, der my direction," said Sher- "we are going to the Stock-Yards and take to go to to work peacea ent will not remove the deputies. It is hard to tell how long it will be necessary to keep an armed force in Packingtown, as that will depend entirely on circumstances. They may be kept but a few days and they may stay for weeks—just according to the situation. It seems very evident that the packers are in earnest and will make no concessions, even if an arbitration is sought for by the strikers. The butchers are grim and defiant, and there is every reason to believe that we have a long and tedious strike on our hands. I sincerely hope for the sake of good order that there will be no occasion to call on the troops, and that the deputies will be able to preserve the peace without the assistance of the militia, excepting by their presence and doing picket duty in protecting the buildings from all lawless acts of incendiarism. You say that no one understands the difference between the deputies and Pinkerton men? Well, there is not much difference, only they are sworn deputies and act under my orders."

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Sheriff Hanchett and Adjutant-General Vance paid a visit to the Stock-Yards. Returning at 6 o'clock the Sheriff said: "I have no reason to believe that there will be any trouble. There are a few hoodlums who prowl about looking for a chance to raise a row, but they are in the minority and are easily suppressed. Inside of forty-eight hours you will see hundreds of men returning to work since they have been assured of protection.

C. O. D., Mus schr R. H. Becker, Haven, Muskegon; schr Helen, Fruitport; schr Peoria, Sturgeon prop E. E. Thomp Muskegon; prop J. S. heboygan; schr Lumbermen Valley, Cheboygan; lver Lawson, Muskegon; schr Live Oak, Muskegon; schr Driver, Muskeort; schr Lottie Wolf, son, Marinette; schr D. T. Judd, Menekaunee; nee; schr G. B. Dousman.

cannot find a better ough Syrup.

Cle May and and H. W. Green Bay. Frankfort wind veered to has blown a gale German, Sanford Marquette, M lic. Grace Holland, —W. L. Wetmore, B Wind south, light. Whitehall, Mic inches of snow has f Saturday night for W

On Trial for Murder.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—The preliminary examination of Dr. T. G. Ford of Shreveport for the murder of J. C. Kirkpatrick Tuesday last at the Crescent Hall in this city was held today. The first witness was Deputy-Coroner Stanhope Jones, who described the fatal character of the wounds. E. M. Austin, the Chief of Police of Shreveport, swore that he saw Dr. Ford fire at Kirkpatrick after the latter had put his hand behind him. George Schwible and W. Hyatt also testified that they witnessed the killing. The defense stated that they had no evidence to offer, and the case was continued till next Thursday.

A Successor for Delaney's Office.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—It is reported in political circles today that the name of J. E. Dodge, Racine, has been forwarded to Washington by Gen. E. S. Bragg, and that the gentleman will shortly be appointed United States District-Attorney for this district, in place of A. K. Delaney, the recently-defeated candidate for Congress in the Second District. Delaney's resignation was tendered at the time he entered the Congressional race, but as yet he has received no notification of its acceptance.

The Trip of the Manhattan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Capt. Tozier of the cutter Manhattan said today the Manhattan left New Haven at 10 o'clock a. m. Sunday, the water being a trifle lumpy and a good breeze blowing. At no time in the four hours' run to Greenport, he said, did anything happen to occasion any remark from the officers or crew. In the afternoon the Manhattan left Greenport and proceeded on her regular cruise to the eastward.

A Bicyclist in China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 8.—Thomas Stevens, whose tour around the world on a bicycle has made him famous, arrived at Hong Kong Oct. 4. He was not permitted to cross Afghanistan, so took a steamer from Calcutta to Hong Kong. From the latter place he goes on his bicycle to Canton, thence to Shanghai, where he will take a steamer for Japan.

The Lincoln Park Suicide Identified.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—The man found last week in Lincoln Park, Chicago, with his throat cut is believed to be Samuel R. Gardiner of Blackwood, N. J., who has been missing from home for a week. His friends think he was murdered.

Machinists Meet.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 8.—The machinists' branch of the Knights of Labor began a three-days' National convention here today, J. E. Hall of New York presiding. A large number of delegates are present.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF ILLINOIS.

COUNTIES.	TREASURER.				SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.			
	Tanner.	*Ricker.*	*Budlong.*	*Austin.*	*Edwards.*	*Oldt.*	*Braucher.*	*Gilmer.*
Adams	3,951	5,391	5	231	3,946	5,443	5	262
Alexander	1,469	1,189	208	7	1,468	1,188	204	7
Bond	1,559	1,256	....	233	1,559	1,259	....	233
Boone	1,926	367	9	172	1,930	359	9	171
Brown	820	1,439	28	24	823	1,435	37	25
Bureau	3,156	2,539	33	271	3,251	2,491	7	249
Calhoun	403	963	....	25	434	962	....	25
Carroll	1,930	725	....	217	1,522	1,192	....	136
Cass	1,101	1,868	....	211	1,102	1,860	....	210
Champaign	4,095	3,220	73	250	4,101	3,220	77	232
Christian	1,913	2,461	172	308	1,918	2,463	170	287
Clark	2,120	2,356	....	99	2,097	2,372	....	98
Clay	1,682	1,683	....	50	1,663	1,715	....	50
Clinton	1,107	1,969	....	55	1,111	1,957	....	55
Coles	3,125	3,054	108	12	3,134	3,087	106	11
Cook	41,773	26,820	24,802	1,425	42,086	26,363	24,885	1,276
Crawford	[illegible]	1,818	15	41	1,666	1,812	15	42
Cumberl'd	1,390	1,600	6	144	1,391	1,615	7	86
De Kalb	3,084	1,059	66	399	3,088	1,058	70	398
De Witt	1,930	1,839	....	108	1,927	1,841	....	100
Douglas	[illegible]	1,749	4	104	1,923	1,748	4	104
Du Page	1,686	1,092	....	218	1,667	1,123	....	202
Edgar	2,903	3,069	71	179	2,905	3,067	71	179
Edwards	1,268	[illegible]	....	46	1,272	[illegible]	....	44
Effingham	1,127	1,783	2	112	1,094	[illegible]	2	123
Fayette	2,167	2,385	2	58	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	59
Ford	1,612	720	....	157	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	156
Franklin	1,449	1,637	....	41	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	41
Fulton	4,259	4,353	192	236	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	235
Gallatin	1,240	1,579	....	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	6
Greene	1,718	2,403	....	61	1,715	[illegible]	....	60
Grundy	2,526	1,187	155	33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton	1,254	1,837	....	43	1,251	[illegible]	....	48
Hancock	3,196	3,522	71	173	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	[illegible]
Hardin	511	689	....	4	511	[illegible]	....	4
Henderson	1,162	770	1	114	1,139	769	....	[illegible]
Henry	3,437	1,397	128	287	3,456	1,557	132	[illegible]
Iroquois	3,105	2,364	....	273	3,108	2,364	....	[illegible]
Jackson	2,368	2,236	229	101	2,367	2,242	207	[illegible]
Jasper	1,232	1,747	23	91	1,230	1,748	22	[illegible]
Jefferson	1,584	2,075	6	65	1,593	2,069	6	[illegible]
Jersey	1,174	1,830	....	133	1,173	1,829	....	132
Jo Daviess	2,411	1,991	97	150	2,414	1,987	97	159
Johnson	1,489	842	....	98	1,490	838	....	98
Kane	4,203	1,743	1,601	663	4,176	1,742	1,607	644
Kankakee	2,434	1,546	3	203	2,437	1,544	3	204
Kendall	1,462	644	39	228	1,456	642	39	225
Knox	4,662	2,570	209	228	4,673	2,564	207	227
Lake	2,298	1,462	....	167	2,301	1,461	....	165
La Salle	6,180	6,517	165	898	6,221	6,513	147	871
Lawrence	1,467	1,520	....	79	1,469	1,522	....	76
Lee	2,856	2,003	....	165	2,862	2,002	....	159
Livingston	3,267	2,913	8	289	3,279	2,906	16	237
Logan	2,318	2,709	21	347	2,316	2,710	31	341
Macon	3,500	2,941	34	643	3,488	2,877	24	627
Macoupin	3,426	3,591	462	275	3,432	3,581	466	274
Madison	5,005	4,507	....	240	4,907	4,497	....	247
Marion	1,858	2,262	454	271	1,840	2,266	466	269
Marshall	1,584	1,582	....	52	1,582	1,579	....	55
Mason	1,363	1,886	....	75	1,367	1,878	....	73
Massac	1,382	746	....	18	1,385	743	....	18
McDon'gh	2,939	2,939	138	226	2,944	2,938	135	225
McHenry	2,366	1,586	....	228	2,370	1,572	....	227
McLean	5,477	3,799	8	652	5,522	3,777	8	615
Menard	1,153	1,596	85	113	1,159	1,592	83	115
Mercer	1,995	1,400	160	195	1,994	1,400	192	171
Monroe	1,083	1,855	....	3	1,109	1,770	....	3
Montgo'y	2,116	2,690	166	247	2,113	2,698	168	251
Morgan	3,203	3,446	....	188	3,209	3,457	....	186
Moultrie	1,142	1,386	....	122	1,147	1,380	....	119
Ogle	3,146	1,646	8	283	3,135	1,659	6	280
Peoria	5,491	6,396	155	288	5,563	6,326	152	276
Perry	1,678	1,514	42	138	1,686	1,519	33	135
Piatt	1,978	1,700	4	66	1,978	1,695	13	75
Pike	2,509	3,414	135	176	2,602	3,407	132	181
Pope	1,343	584	....	4	1,345	582	....	4
Pulaski	1,871	654	....	18	1,374	651	....	19
Putnam	558	480	1	76	559	479	1	75
Randolph	2,374	2,539	....	158	2,398	2,513	....	155
Richland	1,371	1,586	....	132	1,356	1,600	....	119
R. Island	3,623	2,160	1,465	199	3,592	2,162	1,451	218
Saline	1,863	1,701	....	32	1,864	1,701	....	32
Sangamon	5,245	5,952	....	567	5,237	5,961	....	562
Schuyler	1,876	1,796	2	55	1,877	1,793	2	53
Scott	1,090	1,296	15	22	1,091	1,296	15	21
Shelby	1,546	2,779	....	436	1,557	2,775	....	430
Stark	1,233	785	22	134	1,232	779	22	136
St. Clair	4,552	4,395	1,750	232	4,571	4,168	1,783	233
Stephens'n	2,902	2,866	2	283	2,960	2,908	1	272
Tazewell	2,692	3,010	25	137	2,682	3,016	22	140
Union	1,016	1,757	110	4	1,019	1,751	110	5
Vermilion	5,100	3,700	16	292	5,091	3,712	9	288
Wabash	1,076	1,262	....	38	1,078	1,262	....	40
Warren	2,428	1,818	42	333	2,302	1,827	40	359
Washi'gt'n	1,907	1,689	....	203	1,901	1,694	....	201
Wayne	2,239	2,374	8	15	2,236	2,379	....	15
White	1,536	2,327	....	124	1,542	2,328	....	122
Whiteside	2,528	1,167	25	503	2,526	1,181	23	492
Will	5,318	4,262	222	142	5,324	4,247	225	131
*Will'ms'n	2,317	1,110	16	7	2,312	1,111	16	19
Winn'bago	2,576	920	572	934	2,551	1,002	476	940
Woodford	1,379	1,808	....	171	1,409	1,793	....	160
Totals	275,366	240,661	34,609	19,527	276,294	240,523	34,590	19,097

*In Williamson County 879 ballots were cast for Oldt for Treasurer and 880 for Ricker for Superintendent.

SUMMARY FOR TREASURER.

Tanner	275,366
Ricker	240,661
Budlong	34,609
Austin	19,527
Total vote	570,163
Tanner's plurality	34,705
Total vote for Treasurer in 1882	528,498

SUMMARY FOR SUPERINTENDENT.

Edwards	276,294
Oldt	240,523
Braucher	34,590
Gilmer	19,097
Total vote	570,504
Edwards' plurality	35,771
Total vote for President in 1884	672,849

THE CONTEST IN INDIANA.

THE REPUBLICANS WILL PROBABLY ELECT THE SENATOR.

The Ineligibility of Meagher Conceded by Lawyers — Another Democrat-Elect Thought to Be Disqualified—The Federal Court Takes Charge of the Returns from Marion County—The Democratic "Gerrymander" of the State Said to Be Unconstitutional.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—The fact that the Indiana Democrats have overreached themselves in their outrageous manipulations to keep in the majority in the Legislature becomes more apparent as the details of the close contest are better understood. From a feeling of confidence in their ability to elect at least fifty of the eighty-six majority they had on the basis of the 1884 vote by the gerrymander, they have gradually grown desperate as they have seen their opponents returned. Even by the stealing of at least three votes they have no majority at all.

In their desperation they have considered the advisability of resorting to an extreme measure to prevent the new Republican Lieutenant-Governor from serving as presiding officer of the Senate and the joint convention. Gen. Manson was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1884 and was this summer appointed Internal Revenue Collector for this district. He never formally resigned the Lieutenant-Governorship when he qualified and took the Collectorship. There was some comment on this at the time, but Gen. Manson said his qualification for the Federal office acted as a resignation of the State office. The Attorney-General of the State was called upon for an opinion and he said that the office of Lieutenant-Governor was vacant. This was then the opinion of good lawyers of all parties and each State convention placed on its ticket a candidate for the position. It is [illegible] to say that the Democrats are now [illegible] the fact that they did so. The scheme now in contemplation—and it is only one of many that are being considered—is to insist that there is no vacancy in the Lieutenant-Governorship and that Gen. Manson is to be recognized as Lieutenant-Governor by the Democratic Senate. The audacity of the proposition only illustrates the desperation of the foiled party. That an attempt to carry it out will be made, depends alone on the judgment of the managers as to its feasibility. It is understood here that Gen. Manson has been called to Indianapolis to consult with the party bosses.

There is a question as to the right of the presiding officer to cast a deciding vote in joint convention, but whether he can or not, it is plain to all parties that the position will be of immense importance to either party in the exciting times that are sure to come with the assembling of the Legislature and its effort to elect a United States Senator.

To avail themselves of this advantage the Democrats have another scheme in the event the Manson plan is not put in operation. When the last Legislature adjourned Green Smith of Jennings County, a hold-over Senator, was President pro tempore. He has all along declared that on the assembling of the Legislature in January he would assume the duties of presiding officer, the Manson vacancy occurring since the adjournment. There is a precedent in the history of the State against such action. In 1836 a vacancy occurred in the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and when the Senate met the former President pro tem. was reëlected to that office after a full debate on the subject, it being decided that the former election did not continue him in office. Then there was not, however, a regularly elected Lieutenant-Governor as now. If the Legislature is organized on the tie basis, it is considered most probable that a deadlock will ensue, the Democratic Senate refusing to go into joint convention. Under the Constitution the Legislature cannot remain in session more than sixty-one days. When it adjourns the vacancy in the United States Senate will have occurred, March 4. The Governor has no power to appoint when a vacancy occurs, except it occur in the vacation of the Legislature. The future, it will be seen, is filled with interesting contingencies.

Beasly's Seat to Be Contested.

The Republicans now see their way clear to obtain a majority of two in joint convention, even conceding the defeat of Tanner in the Senatorial district of Jefferson and Madison Counties, which will probably be allowed to go by default, for Tanner would certainly be unseated by the Democratic Senate should he even succeed in getting a certificate. John T. Beasly, the Democratic candidate, who has a majority on the face of the returns of twenty-one as joint Representative from Sullivan, Vigo, and Vermilion, will be unseated, sufficient evidences of fraud having been discovered to make this not only convenient but just. The Republican Central Committee of Vigo is busily engaged in preparing affidavits in proof of the right of Decatur Downing of Vermilion County, a Nationalist and Prohibitionist indorsed by the Republicans, to the seat. Errors have been discovered in the count of Precinct A, in Sugar Creek Township, and the grossest frauds are thought to have been perpetrated in Nevins Township, Vigo County. This township held back its returns for twelve hours after those from every other precinct in this county had been canvassed and reported. The majorities in this township decided the election of Meagher and Beasly, Democratic candidates for Representatives, and also that of the Democratic candidates for Sheriff and Treasurer. For the latter office there were forty more votes counted than were cast altogether for all the candidates for any other office, indicating that forty voters cast their franchises alone for the office of County Treasurer without voting for any other candidate whatever. The township is normally Democratic by a large majority. This year, despite Republican gains in all other precincts, Nevins came in with from 50 to 182 Democratic majority, and just the right size to insure the election of four Democratic candidates, which depended entirely upon the result from this precinct. Meagher and Beasly can both be deprived of their seats by proof of frauds in this one precinct. But in the case of the former it is not necessary.

Senator Voorhees has been in the city for several days studying the situation. He had just finished an apparently unsatisfactory conference with John T. Beasly and was about to take his departure for Indianapolis early this morning. He said: "I have consulted Senator McDonald and other eminent lawyers on the subject of Meagher's eligibility, and they all agree that, inasmuch as Meagher had not entered upon the duties of his office at the time of his election to the second office, he is still eligible." Continuing, Senator Voorhees said that revolution seemed to be the tactics of the Republicans. "We are going to meet them on their own grounds," he said. "We can count out Republican Senators as fast as they can unseat Democratic members of the Lower House. We have a clear majority of two on joint ballot and we propose to keep it."

Col. Dick Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Navy, is at his home in this city. He regards the situation cheerfully, and is sure that Harrison will be his own successor. The "aged mariner" cast a large-sized bombshell into the Democratic camp a few days ago when he stated in a public speech that the present gerrymander was unconstitutional, and that all Representatives and Senators from "shoestring" districts would be ousted. J. D. Early, member of the Republican State Executive Committee, and others in a position to know, say that a contest on such grounds is not considered by them likely of success, particularly since similar districts may be found in the old apportionments which have become law and now stand as precedents. It is plainly evident that Vigo County is to be the battleground on which the contest will be decided.

The Contest for Joint Senator.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Application will be made tomorrow morning to Judge Ferguson of the Circuit Court for a recount of the vote cast in Clark County for State Senator. There are two counties, the one named and Jefferson, in the Senatorial district. Jefferson County gave Dr. S. C. Taggart, the Republican candidate, a majority of 718 votes, and on the face of the returns from Clark County Dr. David McClure, the Democratic candidate, had a majority of 720, the latter, therefore coming out just 2 votes ahead. The returns were canvassed Thursday, but the certificate of election will not be issued until Wednesday of this week, when the Sheriffs of the two counties will meet, add up the votes, and decide from the aggregates who is entitled to the document. Under the Election law of the State one set of returns is sealed up in the presence of the judges and clerks by the inspector who takes possession of the envelope, and also of the other set of [illegible] ultimately, turning over both to the County Clerk, who submits the open returns to the Canvassing Board and files away the other for use in case of a contest, the ballots being also inclosed in the envelope. The Canvassing Board is made up of ten inspectors of the several precincts. The candidates were represented at the canvass Thursday and everything appeared to be all right. No [illegible] were discovered on the tally-sheets or poll-books.

The Republicans here, however, were not satisfied [illegible] that their candidate had actually received more votes than he was credited with. They were constrained to this view by the fact that, though for two days the Democrats shouted that McClure was elected by a large majority, it was impossible to learn the vote for Taggart in three of the precincts of Jeffersonville until it was officially promulgated. The Democratic inspectors "couldn't recollect" the figures, and the memories of the judges and clerks were equally defective. Another suspicious circumstance was that the returns of three precincts in the same town, two of them being those in which the result could not be ascertained, were held back until [illegible]-fifty hours after the polls closed. The returns from all the other precincts, some of them thirty and thirty-five miles from the county-seat, were delivered Wednesday. The vote of the county [illegible]: McClure, 3,245; Taggart, 2,525; [illegible], 60; total, 5,830. While the Republicans do not charge any gross crookedness in connection with the election, they claim that illegal votes were cast for McClure; how many they do not say, as the case has not reached the stage of gathering proof on that point.

Under the law, after the application for a recount is made, Dr. McClure will have a five days' notice, so the Commissioners who will do the work are not apt to begin it until some time next week. In the meanwhile the certificate will be issued to Dr. McClure, and if the recount shows that Dr. Taggart was really elected, a contest will have to be made in the Senate, which is Democratic. The House, however, is Republican, and, as several Republican Representatives are to make contests, the prominent members of the party here think Dr. Taggart will probably be admitted if it turns out that he has secured the most votes.

Another Democrat Ineligible.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Judge Woods of the United States Court this morning took temptation out of the way of the incoming Democratic County Clerk by ordering the removal of all election papers and ballots used in this county into the custody of the Clerk of the Federal Court. A subpœna duces tecum was issued to County Clerk McLean. The subpœna was served on Mr. McLean, and this afternoon, after the returns, ballots, sacks, etc., had been photographed and an inventory taken of them, they were removed to the office of the Clerk of the Federal Court. Clerk Butler suggested that a good plan would be to place the ballots in his vault, to which are two doors, the inner with a lock, to which he should retain the combination, and that Judge Turpie should be given the custody of the keys to the outer door, so that neither could get into the vault without the help of the other. The fairness of this proposition commended itself and it was agreed to by all the parties interested. The papers pertaining to the election will therefore remain locked here until the grand jury reads them next week.

The grand jury of the Federal court met this afternoon. Thus far the name of only one man has been handed in so that he might be summoned to testify, that being John H. Counselman, Democratic inspector in the Fourth Ward, whose returns to the canvassing board were badly mutilated. During the session of that body a great many other names will be given them in the next day or two, among them probably that of William Cook, an ice man in the same ward, who it is said boasts that he bought votes election-day.

John E. Lamb, the defeated candidate for Congress, is in the city today, and was interviewed on the subject of Meagher's eligibility. He exhibited great anger while talking about it. He said: "Of course he is eligible. This is no after election matter. We knew that he was a Justice of the Peace. Senator Voorhees and I considered the case long before the election, and decided that Meagher was eligible. We consulted Senator McDonald also, and he concurred with us. Meagher is elected, he is eligible, and he will take his seat in the next Legislature." The truth about the whole business seems to be that the Democracy was afraid to remove Meagher from the legislative ticket. He is a representative of the labor organizations, and was deemed necessary to the success of the ticket.

The Republican managers today were informed that another Democratic Representative elect is ineligible to office. According to the statements made the Representative-elect in question was a violent Copperhead during the War and fled to Canada the more fully to give expression to his contempt for the country and the draft. While there he took the oath of allegiance to Queen Victoria, but on returning home neglected to have recorded his intention of resuming his citizenship here, and he has not done so to the present time. For obvious reasons his name is not given. An agent of the committee has gone to investigate the matter and secure documentary proof of the report.

The Democrats are quarreling among themselves over the Senatorial bone as if it were possible the prize should fall to them. It is claimed that the representatives of the Labor interest elected by the Democrats have laid claim to the balance of power, and have concluded not only to not go into caucus, but are plotting to make Mr. Bynum, the Congressional Representative in this district, the Senatorial nominee of the party, and to insure for the labor element a distribution of a fair share of the other offices within the gift of the Legislature. They go upon the theory that, a Republican Lieutenant-Governor having been elected, Gov. Gray is withdrawn from the contest and the implacable hostility which is entertained for him by the McDonald faction will influence him to throw his strength to Bynum rather than see it go to McDonald. It is also whispered that McDonald is making a tremendous effort to capture the Labor vote, and that Saturday such was his anxiety in this respect that he telegraphed to the leaders to the effect that the labor organizations can get all they demand from him. Bynum, of course, will aid any scheme to defeat McDonald to punish him for his course in the matter of the bolt of the Baily faction from the regular Congressional nomination, whereby Bynum was compelled to secure the nomination a second time. Postmaster Jones is also in hot water. Charges are said to be preparing against him for requiring the letter-carriers to distribute anti-Bynum circulars the Sunday before election. These charges will be made by Democrats, and Bynum will see that they reach the President and if possible that they effect his removal, Bynum's backer and original candidate for the post-office, Frank Creelman, to be the beneficiary of the change.

Reports were current tonight that the Democrats were making overtures for the purpose of staving off the prosecution of the frauds committed on the returns of the county election last week by giving up their claims to the office of Judge of the Criminal Court and Coroner.

Senator Voorhees, Congressman Lowry, John E. Lamb, and other Democratic leaders are in the city tonight, but they cannot be found at any of the usual places of resort, and it is believed a consultation is being held with the representatives of the labor interest for the purpose of holding their legislators in line on the Senatorial caucus and preventing a bolt on the regular nominee.

The Adams Express Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Superintendent Damsel and Robert A. Pinkerton appeared before the grand jury today, and upon the testimony they submitted three indictments were found in the express robbery case. The indictments were not returned into court, and every effort is being made to keep the details from the public. Fotheringham, the messenger, is indicted, and the charge is said to be conspiracy. Another indictment is against one Jim Cummings, whose whereabouts is unknown. The name of the third man is still a secret.

Discussing Prison Discipline.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 8.—Prison hygiene was the subject for the morning session of the National Prison Congress. The Hon. William D. Patterson of Cleveland read the opening paper. The subject was discussed by Charles E. Felton of Chicago, A. A. Brush, Warden of Sing Sing Prison, Maj. McClaughrey, Warden of the Illinois State Prison at Joliet, and others. An invitation was received from the lessees of the Georgia convicts, who have their camp near Atlanta, asking the appointment of a committee to visit and inspect their camp.

"A Perfect Flood of Sunshine"

Will fill the heart of every suffering woman if she will only persist in the use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." It will cure the most excruciating periodical pains, and relieve you of all irregularities, and give healthy action. It will positively cure internal inflammation and ulceration, misplacement, and all kindred disorders. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

IN THE ARENA OF SPORTS

WARREN WINS THE FIGHT WITH O'LEARY ON A FOUL.

The Fight Between Kilrain and Hearld in Baltimore Stopped by the Police—Hearld Severely Punished—Another Meeting Expected—Death of Fred Archer, the Celebrated English Jockey—He Takes His Own Life While in a Delirium Produced by Fever.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—At 6 o'clock this morning the featherweight pugilists, Warren and O'Leary, with a great crowd of toughs and heelers from Louisville, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, left the Fourteenth street depot in five special coaches on the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern Railroad. At 9:15 the train stopped at Muldraugh Station, eighteen miles south of Louisville, and there, in a basin surrounded by rugged hills and cliffs, it was announced that the fight would take place. Almost immediately a squabble arose about the selection of a referee. In the meantime the crowd, numbering about 600, had scattered itself over the hillsides to make merry with whisky, cards, and games of all sorts. The weather was very cold and there was a sharp wind from the north which made blue noses by the score. Some sagacious fellow built a huge bonfire on the hillside, around which the mob gathered like sheep. The pugilists remained all the time by a fire in the baggage-car, telling each other funny stories while their backers continued to squabble over a referee.

At 12 o'clock O'Leary slipped into the ring with a blue nose and chattering teeth and offered a bet of $100 that he would win. Warren quickly covered the bet and then the crowd began to gamble furiously. A great deal of money was bet at odds of $100 to $75 on Warren. At 1 o'clock the cold and hungry crowd began to get mad and clamored for the battle. One fellow created a panic by shooting off a pistol. At 2:20 "Chick" Cawthorne, a well-known sport of this city, was decided upon as referee, and at 2:20 the fight began. Both men used lavender kid gloves, with half-fingers, and were stripped to the waist. O'Leary forced the fighting and lightly tapped Warren twice, escaping without counter. Odds of two to one were offered on Warren. The second round was spent in sparring: no blows struck.

From the third to the eighth round there was considerable slugging, a foul being claimed on O'Leary's behalf in the seventh but not allowed.

In the last of the twelfth round O'Leary and Warren clinched. Warren started to break and struck O'Leary in the left jaw with his right. A foul was claimed by O'Leary's backers. He was taken from the ring, but was brought back, so groggy, however, that he couldn't put up his hands, and the referee gave the fight to Warren. The crowd came back to the city at 6 o'clock. The pugilists were spirited over the river to Indiana. O'Leary was frightfully used up, and looked like a caricature when they landed him at a hotel in Jeffersonville. Warren showed some bruises, but received comparatively little punishment.

O'Leary's friends claim that he would have whipped Warren if the referee had given him a fair deal. They say that Warren fouled him twice plainly, and that O'Leary should have been given the fight in the sixth round. The referee gave his decision under Rule 13 of the manual, which says that if any principal leaves the ring before the referee announces his decision the fight shall be decided against him. In this instance, in the twelfth round, when the men clinched, O'Leary being very weak, the referee cried break, Warren immediately gave O'Leary a heavy one under the ear, and the referee cried foul. O'Leary's friends promptly rushed him out of the ring and started him for the cars. In consequence, under rule 13, the referee gave the fight to Warren. But no technicality was needed. O'Leary was already badly beaten, no matter what his friends may claim to the contrary. It is rumored tonight that he and Warren will fight again tomorrow night privately.

The Kilrain-Hearld Fight Stopped.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Three thousand men and boys each paid $1 to shiver on the open stands at Bishop's Trotting Course this afternoon and witness the police spoil the Kilrain-Hearld sparring match at the most interesting point. The temperature was about 38°, with a keen northwest wind whistling over the open country. The bar did a big business in the efforts of the sports to keep warm. The sight of thirty special Deputy Sheriffs and twenty city policemen sauntering about and trying to keep warm was not very cheering prospects for a genuine slugging match. But, of course, the affair was only to be ten rounds with three-ounce gloves, for scientific points, but the police thought otherwise and so did the hundred or more sports who had come from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia to see the fun.

About 4 o'clock the men stepped into the twenty-four foot ring. Hearld was the first to enter the ring, accompanied by his seconds E. F. Mallorhan and Jimmy Ryan. Kilrain quickly followed, accompanied by his seconds, Tom Evans and Johnny Murphy. All wore heavy coats which, however, they immediately threw off. Both men stripped to the waist. It was terrible exposure to the fierce northwest gale blowing, and their flesh turned blue. Hearld stripped at 176 pounds, Kilrain at 180. They were in fine condition. Ned Hasley of Philadelphia, who trained Hearld, looked proudly at him. One thing remarkable about Hearld's appearance was the absence of muscular development about his arms, which were smooth and plump. His great strength is in the back muscles. Kilrain had not given much attention to special training, as his work as instructor of the Baltimore Crib Club gives him plenty of exercise. William H. Harding was chosen referee.

When the men drew on their thin gloves of buckskin, "loaded" at the wrist to give them the required three-ounce weight prescribed by the Maryland laws, the crowd laughed and the police could scarcely repress a smile. John Charles was timekeeper for Kilrain and Eugene Comiskey for Hearld. After the usual handshaking the men sparred lightly for a few moments, and then Kilrain led off in the real work with a body hit, which Hearld at once responded to with one of his famous rushes. Kilrain, however, was up to him and dodged. The cold weather induced lively work, and the men sparred in active style. Pretty soon Kilrain got in his right hand on Hearld's nose, drawing first blood. The crowd shouted, and the police drew up closer to the ropes. Kilrain followed this up with a heavy blow on Hearld's mouth, cutting his upper lip. Hearld responded with a couple of body hits, and then Kilrain, warming up after dodging a couple of Hearld's rushes, went for the Pennsylvania boy with a heavy body hit, followed up quick as lightning with another that staggered Hearld. As he backed the police stepped into the ring and Capt. Farnan stopped the fight. The sports argued that the men had not exceeded legitimate sparring, but the police did not agree with them. It appeared from the fight so far as it went that Kilrain was the better sparrer, and many of the sporting fraternity were of the opinion that he could have gotten the best of Hearld. The pugilists themselves were much disappointed, as they were anxious to determine which was the better man.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 8.—After returning to the city Referee Harding decided the fight off because of police interference, and the receipts, which amounted to $1,000 after deducting expenses, were divided between the fighters.

THE TURF.

Death of Fred Archer, the Celebrated English Jockey.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Fred Archer, the celebrated jockey, is dead. His death was the result of a pistol-shot wound, inflicted by himself while in a delirium resulting from fever. It is reported that he was ill with typhoid-fever. The first symptoms of the disease appeared Thursday, after he had been present at the Lewes races. When it became evident that his illness was likely to be serious he was taken to his sister's house at Newmarket. He rapidly grew worse, and had been in a raging fever since yesterday morning. He was left alone for a few minutes, and his attendant shortly after leaving the sick-room heard two pistol shots. He hurried back and found Archer dying, having shot himself with a revolver.

[Fred Archer was born Jan. 11, 1856, and seemed to inherit the qualities of a jockey, his father being a successful rider. Archer's first victory was on Atlantic in the 2,000 guineas of 1873. In the Woodcote Stakes he won his first great 2-year-old race on Lady Love. In 1877 he won the Derby on Silvio, and in 1880 he won again on Bend Or. In 1881 he rode Pierre Lorillard's Iroquois to victory. In 1875 he won the Oaks on Spinaway; in 1878 on Janette, and in 1879 on Wheel of Fortune. In 1877 and 1878 he won the St. Leger on Silvio, and in 1882 the same race with Iroquois and Dutch Oven. In 1874 and 1879 he won the 2,000 guineas on Atlantic and Canrobert. In the 1,000 he won on Spinaway and Wheel of Fortune in 1875 and 1879. In the City and Suburban, in 1776, he won on Thunder at 130 pounds; in 1877, on Julius Cæsar, at 118 pound; in 1879, on Parole, at 119 pounds; in 1880, on Master Kildare, at 128 pounds; and in 1881, on Bend Or, at 126 pounds. He won the Dewhurst Plate on Wheel of Fortune, Bal Gal, and Dutch Oven. The Cesarewitch he won on Rossberry in 1876. Archer received large fees for his riding, and is said to have made £10,000 a year. Lord Falmouth, Lord Hastings, and the Duke of Westminster all paid him yearly salaries. One great secret of Archer's success lay in the fact that he could choose his own mounts, and was never obliged to ride a poor horse. He visited America in 1884, coming to Chicago during his stay in this country.]

"The great proof of Archer's value as a jockey," said one who knew him well to a TRIBUNE reporter, "was the enormous amount of public money that used to be wagered on his mounts, and so great was this sometimes that it would completely paralyze the betting. His first big win of any consequence was as far back as 1873, when he rode Lord Falmouth's Atlantic to victory in the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes at Newmarket. His riding weight then was only seventy pounds, and as he had to carry fifty-two pounds dead weight the performance was a most meritorious one. He rode the same horse in the Derby, finishing third to George Frederick and Couronne de Fer, Atlantic in this race breaking a blood-vessel. The same year he rode Mr. Swindell's Truth-Gelding for the Chester Cup, which was backed to win $250,000. Archer was so weak from oversweating that he was beaten on the post by a head by Aventuriere. Perhaps the best race Archer ever rode was on Bend Or, the sire of the invincible Ormonde, for the Derby. Coming up the homestretch it looked all Lombard street to a china orange on Robert the Devil, when Archer came with one of his inimitable "rushes" and beat the Devil on the post by a short head. The excellence of this performance was enhanced by the fact that Archer had to ride with one hand, his other being in a sling, owing to his having been savaged a few days previously by Muley Edris.

In the saddle he was the most ruthless punisher of a horse. When necessary he would use whip and spur unsparingly. He did this to excess sometimes, and when riding Lady Golightly for the Middle Park Plate he punished the mare so severely that Lord Falmouth, for whom he was riding, told him to send in his cap and jacket and that he would never allow him to ride another horse of his. Off the horse and "duty" over, Archer treated the horse like a human being, and horses seemed to instinctively "take" to him. A pretty sight might have been witnessed once in the paddock at Goodwood, where a horse Archer had been riding had broken a blood vessel and was being led around by the great jockey himself, who sponged it and petted it, the horse looking at him in the most appealing way, as if he understood it all and was apologizing for the breakdown. His hight enabled him to distribute his weight well on a horse and he rode wonderfully lightly. But the great cause of his success was his wonderful knowledge of "pace." He knew not only just how fast his own horse was going, but how fast every other horse in the race was going, and he knew just where the winning-post was. Unlike most jockeys he did not make every post in the stretch a winning-post, but just at the right time he would make his one supreme effort and "lift" his horse in. A yard before or a yard after the post his horse might be beaten, but at the right time he was there.

Various estimates have been made of Archer's fortune. Those who know him well say that for the last few years his income from all sources was not less than $150,000 a year, and his capital invested would fall little short of $750,000. He was very careful, and in some things was inclined to be "near." Some years ago he married the daughter of John Dawson, the well-known trainer, and when she died shortly afterwards, leaving a little daughter, Archer took the loss so much to heart that it was thought he would never ride again. The story that the Duchess of Montrose ever proposed to marry him is only a canard.

BOATING.

The Hanlan Crew Win the Four-Oared Shell Race.

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 8.—The four-oared shell race between Hanlan, Teemer, Hamm, and Ten Eyck in one boat, and Ross, Lee, Bubear, and Perkins in the other, was rowed today on the Thames. Hanlan's crew won. The race was for £100 a side. The course was from Battersea Old Church to a flag-boat moored opposit to Gwynne's Engineering Works at Hammersmith. Hanlan's crew made the better start and soon had a lead of a length. This was increased at the end of the first half-mile to two lengths and to four lengths when Putney was reached. Hanlan's crew won easily.

LABOR TROUBLES.

The Strike in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 8.—The trouble among the textile workers in this city is not yet ended, notwithstanding Mr. Powderly's order directing the strikers at Troth's mill to return to work. The Manufacturers' Association had threatened a general lockout of the employés in all the mills unless the differences at Troth's mill were satisfactorily adjusted. The members of the local assemblies contend that their demand for the discharge of an objectionable superintendent and other grievances should be considered as well as the question of wages. Local Assembly No. 3,393 will hold a meeting tomorrow, and should they decide to continue the strike the charter of the assembly will no doubt be declared forfeited by the Executive Board in Philadelphia. It is said that in that case 5,000 Knights of Labor will leave the order and continue the fight against the manufacturers themselves.

The Demands of the Coke Miners.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 8.—The Connellsville coke syndicate received a letter from the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Miners' Association today asking for a conference to consider the demands of the miners for check weighman, fortnightly pay days, and lower rent. The operators will probably name Thursday, Nov. 18, as the date for the conference. They state that the same demands were made before and refused. They will not be granted now, but no trouble is anticipated.

Printers Called Out.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 8.—At a meeting of the local Typographical Union, held yesterday, it was decided to call out the union printers employed in the offices of *Yenowine's News*, *Peck's Sun*, and the *Sunday Telegraph*. Some time ago the proprietors of these papers were asked not to use syndicate matter. Their refusal to comply is the cause of the present trouble.

To Be Tried for Murder.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—In the Hardin County Circuit Court at Elizabethtown, after a three-day trial, Earl Sherwood and George W. Ratcliffe were admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000 each and James Belt in the sum of $5,000. Logan Belt was refused bail and is now in jail at this place with James D. Belt, but the latter will give bonds next week. These parties were arrested Oct. 29, charged with the murder of Luke Hombrick in 1879. Sherwood being the Democratic nominee for Senator from this district the sensation was almost unparalleled in this section. The four persons above named applied for a writ of habeas corpus, and the case came up before Judge McCartney at Elizabethtown Nov. 4. Henry and Tobe Ledbetter, the other two men under arrest, did not apply for a writ, but after the evidence they were admitted to bail, and later the case against Henry was nolled. The defense claims that there is no evidence against them when all the facts are known and understood, and that it is a conspiracy.

The Excelsior Geyser Causes Alarm.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—The people in the vicinity of the Yellowstone Park are very much alarmed over the threatened eruption of Excelsior Geyser in the park. Telegrams from Norris yesterday said the vibration was so strong there that windows were broken and houses shaken so that the inhabitants were afraid to remain in them. Norris is twenty-three miles from the geyser and the shaking there shows that the convulsion is very strong. Fears are entertained that great damage will result to the surrounding country. Many people believe it is an earthquake, and the Indians are said to be terror-stricken. Telegraphic communication with the park has been interrupted today and further particulars cannot be learned tonight.

The Bessemer Not Lost.

The reported loss of the stmr Bessem[illegible] in a Chicago paper yesterday was made r[illegible]culous by a dispatch in the same column [illegible]ting that the boat passed the Sault at 6 o'[illegible]ock Sunday morning. The Vance is not in tow of the Bessemer this trip, the bo[illegible] having parted company at Duluth, where the Vance loaded wheat for Buffalo. The Bes[illegible]emer is ore-laden for Chicago.

SETTLED BY THE BALLOT.

GEN. POST'S ELECTION CONCEDED, WITH NO CHANCE FOR A CONTEST.

The Votes of the College Students About Equally Divided, and the Irregularities on Both Sides Balanced—McGill's Small Majority in Minnesota and the Causes for It—Thobe Will Contest Speaker Carlisle's Seat—Morrison's Influence Still Felt.

LEWISTON, Ill., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—The completion of the canvass of votes in Fulton County makes it absolutely certain that Gen. Post will get the certificate of election from the Secretary of State as Congressman from the Tenth District. For several days the matter has been somewhat uncertain. The returns in four townships of this county were not properly made up by the judges and clerks of election. Two of them were strongly Republican, and when Nic Worthington and his friends heard of them they wanted to throw them out and thus give him the certificate. When the canvass of the vote was begun it was discovered that the returns from two heavily Democratic townships had not been properly made up, and that caused the spirits of the Worthington men to fall considerably lower than the cold wave that has passed over this section today would naturally make them. The result of it all was that the careless and incompetent judges and clerks of election in the four townships were allowed to come in today and put their returns in proper form. Thus the verdict of the people was properly declared, although it came near being reversed by the action of the judges of election in Liverpool, Buckheart, and Kenton Townships, and the Fourth Precinct of Canton. These are not the only places in Fulton County where carelessness prevailed election day. In Cass Township the Judges left the polls and put the box on a table in an eating house while they went into another room to dinner. When the returns in the four townships mentioned had been counted, the whole vote of Fulton County was canvassed. There was no change on Congressman, and Gen. Post's plurality remains at 29. He will get his certificate on that.

The Congressional Vote.

The following table shows the result of the official canvass in the Eighth Congressional District:

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

County.	Plumb, Rep.	Cody, Dem.	Locey, Gb.	Turney, Pro.
La Salle	6,204	6,422	218	372
Kendall	1,875	742	....	205
Grundy	2,859	1,256	40	145
Will	5,253	4,262	261	148
Du Page	1,636	1,201	4	144
Total	16,827	13,893	525	1,014
Plurality	2,934	......	....	.....

MINNESOTA.

McGill's Slender Plurality Over Ames—It Is 2,592.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—All but two counties have been heard from and McGill's plurality over Ames is 2,592. The two counties, Lac Qui Parle and Renville, will not change the result more than 200 either way. The Democratic papers concede Ames' defeat this morning, but claim that he has been counted out. Ames personally continues to declare that he got 14,000 more votes than McGill, but was defrauded in the count.

KENTUCKY.

Thobe Will Contest Carlisle's Seat—Carlisle Will Not Leave the State.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—George H. Thobe, Mr. Carlisle's opponent, said today that he would contest Mr. Carlisle's seat in the House. "I am not seeking political notoriety, but we have enough evidence already in to justify us in claiming that Mr. Carlisle is not honestly elected. At a meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday it was unanimously decided to go into a contest. In two counties alone—Carroll and Trimble—we are assured we can throw off about 600 votes and add at least fifty to my own. It was well understood and given out at the close of the polls at Carrollton, that the vote was about a tie, and yet they are returned with 149 for Carlisle and 49 for myself. At Ghent the polls closed at 5 o'clock. Carlisle got 105. There were 29 for Thobe and 27 were on scratched Carlisle ballots, and they were thrown out. Now we can throw out the vote of Ghent."

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—The Hon. John G. Carlisle and his wife are on a visit to their son in Wichita, Kas. It is said Mr. Carlisle is indignant at the result of the recent election and the action of his friends in Kentucky, and that after the expiration of his term in Congress he will permanently take up his abode in Kansas.

WICHITA, Kas., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Mr. Carlisle and wife arrived in the city last night and will remain until the convening of Congress. When spoken to regarding the report of his removing to this city, he said he had no idea of any such thing and that the report was utterly without any foundation.

NOTES.

The Situation in New Jersey.

State-Senator Fish of New Jersey is at the Grand Pacific. He said to a TRIBUNE reporter last night that the Republicans are hopeful of a majority on joint ballot at the incoming legislative session in January. United States Senator William J. Sewell's successor is to be chosen. There are no candidates in the field, but George A. Halsey, ex-Congressman, is spoken of and William Walter Phelps is mentioned favorably.

Morrison Still Influential.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Morrison in his defeat is not totally without influence. One of his constituents has been appointed Analytical Chemist of the Internal Revenue Department under the Oleomargarine law. It is Dr. Lewis Starkel.

Since the failure to turn out Postmaster Woods at Joliet in order to give his place to a Democrat did not help the Will County Democats, as was hoped it would, in the elections, the President today suspended Woods and made Robert L. Allen Postmaster. This follows closely on Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson's return from Illinois. Allen was backed by the Haley faction.

Seeking the Arrest of J. K. Graves.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—United States Marshal J. H. Marsh of the Northern District of Illinois arrived here this morning with a warrant for the arrest of J. K. Graves, charged with contempt of Judge Gresham in failing to obey the order of the court and deposit $100,976, procured on confession of judgment from Boies, Fay & Conkey, the court having declared such confession fraudulent. The Marshal is awaiting the return of W. J. Knight, attorney for the prosecution, who would then apply to United States Judge Shiras for an order to Marshal Desmond to arrest Mr. Graves and produce him in court to be identified and turned over to Marsh. Mr. Graves will contest the matter to the utmost. He does not propose to be carried off without a fight, especially as he regards the proceedings as unwarranted.

Assaulted in His Pulpit.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 8.—While saying mass this morning the Rev. Father Klowter, pastor of St. Philomena's Catholic Church, was assaulted in the pulpit by an insane Bohemian named Manna Keistraterom. Father Klowter had not noticed the intruder, who crept up and struck him a terrible blow back of the ear. The priest reeled, and, turning partly round, staggered from the altar to the steps. Keistraterom followed and struck him again, knocking him down, when a number of men rushed up and dragged him away. Father Klowter is not seriously injured.

No Traces of the Stolen Mail-Pouch.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 8.—The United States postal authorities have about abandoned the search for the registered mail-pouch that was stolen last summer between New York, Pittsburg, followed for polis. Several clews have resulted in the app[illegible] weeks, but none of them the recovery of the [illegible]rehension of the thieves or the persons who h[illegible] stolen property. All of have not been heard [illegible] packages in the pouch that thus far the valu[illegible]om yet, but it is said aggregated over $100,0[illegible] of the known contents [illegible]00.

Mourad Pushman & Co. have just received from Constantinople 1,2[illegible] rugs and carpets, also four exquisite pieces fro[illegible] Mecca mosques, which will be offered at the [illegible] Wabash av. at 3 p. m. Closing sales today at 215 Morning sale at 10:30 a. m.

CHICAGO STREET RAILWAYS.

Consent of Property-Owners No Longer Necessary to Secure a Right of Way.

By far the most important decision given for a long time by the Appellate Court was that rendered yesterday in the case of Attorney-General Hunt against the Chicago City Passenger Railroad, or, as it is generally called, the Adams street line. This was an information filed by J. G. McConnell and others, owners of property at the corner of Fifth avenue and Adams street, charging that the Adams street company had no right to lay its tracks on Adams street, because it never had obtained the requisit consent of over half of the property-owners.

The opinion, which was written by Judge Bailey, was a very able and elaborate one. He said there were only two questions to be considered—first, whether the Attorney-General had authority to bring such a suit as the present one; and, second, whether the company was obligated to obtain the consent of the property-owners. As to the first point, he held the Attorney-General, though having no statutory power to bring the present suit, undoubtedly had the right under his common-law powers. Secondly, the act of 1872 provided that a railway company must obtain the consent of the owners of a majority of the frontage along a street before it could lay its tracks on such street. The Horse and Dummy act of 1874, however, expressly provided that a petition to the Common Council only was necessary. Nothing was said about any petition or consent of property-owners. The object of the latter act was to have one uniform rule, applicable alike to cities, towns, and villages. The two acts were inconsistent and irreconcilable, and in accordance with well-known principles of law the latter act, as being the last exposition of the people's will, must be held to repeal the former where they clashed. The Horse and Dummy act evidenced the present will of the Legislature, and, as it required no petition of property-owners, none was necessary. The information, therefore, presented no ground for equitable interference, and the decree of the court below sustaining the demurrer to it would be affirmed.

The effect of this decision will be very far-reaching. Hereafter all that is required is the consent of the Council, and if that body chooses to grant a corporation the right to lay a track on Dearborn or any other street it can do it whether property-owners wish it or not. Heretofore there has been some check on the Council's granting rights of way, but now there is none, and probably within a short time a score of petitions for new street railways will be filed.

MEETING OF THE MINISTERS.

What Songs Shall Be Sung in Praise?—Methodist Missionary Taxation.

The Rev. C. F. Goss read a paper before the Presbyterian ministers yesterday upon "Gospel Songs and Gospel Singers," in which he commended the Sankey style of hymnal. In discussing the theme Dr. Patterson said he thought it necessary to do a good deal of experimental testing before adopting an enduring hymnal. Doubtless the Sankey work had its place and was adapted both in tunes and words to some classes of sinners, but it was not desirable for educated tastes. The Rev. Mr. Bassett objected to any kind of ranting, rowdy tunes which are heard upon the streets and in Salvation Army barracks. Mr. Middleton thought there was a good deal of unfair criticism of Gospel hymns. Some people alluded to them as jingling, dancing, variety-hall tunes. Perhaps, after all, this style is not all that could be desired, but then they help to enthuse, and especially at prayer-meeting, where oftentimes the pastor has to do most of the praying himself if the folks don't get warmed up. The Rev. Mr. Morton, for years in charge of Beecher's Plymouth Chapel Mission and now in charge of the railroad chapel, had seen more hearts softened by the singing of "O, Where Is My Boy Tonight?" than any other one hymn, and yet it was only on compulsion the speaker could get his organist to play it.

At the meeting of the Methodist preachers some discussion resulted over a circular sent by C. C. McCabe, Missionary Secretary of the M. E. Church. This circular shows that the receipts of the missionary society for the year 1886 have reached $1,002,128, and Mr. McCabe starts the new year with a demand for $1,000,000 for missions by collections only, which would necessitate an increase of $150,000 upon last year's collections. This was opposed by Dr. Hitchcock and Presiding Elder Trusdell, the latter saying that church members are already asked to do too much in this benevolent line.

At the Baptist ministers' conference encouraging reports were received from the various churches.

The Congregational ministers postponed the regular topic for discussion and took up the inauguration of President Eaton at Beloit College. In that connection they discussed the subject as to how best Chicago could assist the work at Beloit. Dr. Aubrey of England was present. At the meeting next week he will give a review of the work of the Congregational church in England.

SURVIVORS OF A WRECK.

A Seaman and a Boy the Only Ones Left to Tell of Their Vessel's Loss.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 8.—Among eight passengers on the steamer Wanderer from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, was Francis Brown, a shipwrecked seaman who was forwarded to Mobile via this city by the resident American Consul at Puerto Cortez. This man and a boy passenger who remained at Puerto Cortez are the only two known survivors of his vessel, which was wrecked in the late hurricane. Brown stated that he shipped on the schooner Azelda and Laura, about 100 tons burthen, of New York, at Mobile. The schooner sailed for Ruatan Oct. 6 with a full cargo. Nothing noteworthy occurred until the morning of Oct. 9, when the weather became threatening and the wind freshened to a strong gale, which by 9 o'clock had increased to a violent hurricane, with mountainous seas running and flooding the vessel fore and aft. During the same night the vessel was thrown on her beam ends and the mainmast went overboard, breaking off about a foot above the saddle or five feet above the deck. Later the foremast went over. Brown had in the meantime been washed overboard three times, but had clung to portions of the rigging that still held the masts alongside. The vessel at this time was a complete wreck, water-logged and unmanageable. In the yawl Capt. Gorgensen, the owner and master of the vessel, together with Mate Anderson, Steward Lewis Carlson, a seaman, and J. M. Brooks, a passenger, sought safety. Up to the time of the Wanderer's departure from Puerto Cortez these men had not been heard from. Seaman Brown, who had remained on the wreck, lashed himself to the cathead, and, with the boy passenger who had been left, sustained life with a cocoanut, which they found floating around. The 12th they were picked up and taken to Puerto Cortez. The American Consul at Puerto Cortez reports that it is the opinion there that Capt. Gorgensen and the boat's crew with him were lost.

The Farmer Was in Earnest

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 5.—An old Jersey farmer walked bashfully into a Chestnut street fruit store this morning and shyly asked the proprietor: "Do you want to buy any strawberries today?"

"Any what?" responded the astonished fruit-dealer.

"Strawberries," meekly repeated the Jerseyman.

"O, yes," said the dealer, ironically. "I want about fifteen bushels. They are quoted at 10 cents per quart this morning."

Then the farmer produced eight quarts of big red strawberries and the merchant realized that the Jerseyman was in earnest. The berries were grown on Meadowbrook Farm, in South Jersey, being a second crop. They were divided into little pint boxes and retailed at 75 cents per box and at 3 o'clock this afternoon none of the boxes were unsold.

Failure of Natural Gas.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Considerable commotion was created here today on account of the partial failure of natural gas. Private families are the worst sufferers. Saturday hundreds of them attempted to bake bread, but could not obtain sufficient gas to finish the operation and had to throw the bread away. Several tons of partly baked dough were thus disposed of. Today where four or five fires are used all of them had to be extinguished except one. By thus concentrating the gas enough heat was obtained to warm one room. The companies are making a large number of new connections which may explain the failure.

Natural gas failed also at Meadville today, and citizens had to resort to coal and wood for fuel.

It Takes Just Such Weather

As prevails here in the fall to show the weakness and worthlessness of the old-fashioned porous plasters. None but Benson's promptly relieve and cure coughs, colds, and all effects of exposure. Refuse imitations. Ask for Benson's.

DR. AND MRS. AVELING.

TWO ENGLISH SOCIALISTS GIVING POOR ADVICE TO CHICAGOANS.

Foolish Assertion that the Anarchists Have Not Had a Fair Trial and Ought to Be Tried Over Again—Inflammatory Appeals to the Laboring Classes to Stir Them Up Against the Capitalists—Preaching the Confiscation of Property in Land.

Aurora Turner Hall, corner Huron street and Milwaukee avenue, which comfortably holds 1,200 people by the utilization of standing room, was packed and jammed by 2,000 last night, the attraction being Dr. and Mrs. Aveling, the recently-arrived Socialistic agitators. T. J. Morgan, an Illinois Central machinist, presided. There was a fair sprinkling of women in the audience, which was enthusiastic and prone to break out into violent applause, but orderly withal. Dr. Aveling spoke first, and was welcomed with applause. He is an Englishman, and with his long, smooth-shaven face and sharp-pointed chin quite strongly suggests Henry Irving. He speaks without notes and is a forcible talker, possessing a clear and rather agreeable voice which is distinctly heard. His manner is also rather pleasing, as he speaks without heat and affects the debating style rather than the oratorical. He brings out his points forcibly, uses good language and speaks with the mannerisms of an educated Englishman, preferring to depend for effect upon his points rather than upon trick of expression or descent to passion or buffoonery. He wore an ordinary business suit of dark material, and gesticulated freely rather than "elegantly and forcibly," one hand being kept in his breeches pocket a good part of the time.

He began his address by speaking upon a subject which he knew was first and foremost in the hearts and minds of his hearers—the case of the imprisoned Anarchists. The Anarchist scare was an unreasoning one, and justice demanded that the prisoners should have a new trial. [Great applause.] A new trial and a fair trial was necessary for the honor of the American name. In England the American people were considered a brave people. The opinion must be justified and that bravery shown by the granting of a new trial. He had been told that the scare was created by the newspapers. As to that he could not say, for he was not in Chicago at the time; but he would bet his life on one thing, and that was that the newspapers were scared. [Laughter and applause.]

With this digression he began on the subject of Socialism. There were two classes—the laboring and the capitalistic, the producing and the non-producing. The two classes were antagonistic; if any one doubted it he might look at the City of Chicago that night. A gigantic fight was on. The capitalists had got, not the Pinkerton men, for they were ashamed of that [laughter], but the militia. Labor was not armed, relying upon the justice of its cause. Capital was armed. When the struggle came capital always took up arms. When labor killed a policeman labor was hanged, when capital killed a laborer who was hanged? [A voice: "No one."] Capital and labor were enemies because society rested upon an immense injustice.

He would explain that injustice, and in so doing would show what Socialism was. Of one thing they were sure—there was misery in this country as well as in the old country. The key to the misery was two words—unpaid labor. The wages paid were not the just pay for the labor the men rendered; they were paid for three or four hours out of the ten they worked. Unpaid labor was the source of all the big fortunes. "Made a fortune!" A man could not make a fortune, but could only get others to make it for him. The man who invested $1,000 and received the 5 per cent it earned did not earn that $50, though he may have earned the original $1,000. [Applause.] Astor, Vanderbilt, and Gould had grown rich off unpaid labor.

Why did labor suffer the present state of things? Because labor owned nothing and capital owned all—land, machinery, raw material, muscles, bodies, and brains. These things were capital's, not labor's, and capital was therefore able to get labor's unpaid labor. How did capital get possession of these things? By force, and it kept them by force. It was "might against right," and capital had employed and was employing legalized physical force.

What was to be done? How should the present system be ended? By ending private property. Not private property in the absolute, but private property in land, in machinery, in human beings. A man could own his coat, his watch, his house; but not anything that gave him the power to control unpaid labor. Private property in that was doomed, and society was so rotten that its death rattle could be heard if they would listen.

How should the great social change be brought about? By such meetings as that. By educating the people to Socialism. By agitating. They should go forth henceforth and preach "unpaid labor" to every one they met. The recent election had shown what organization would do. The foremost steps of the labor movement destined to revolutionize the world had been taken and the new Labor party born. The fight was arduous and long, but the end was clear. The Labor party would conquer political power. It must then conquer economic power, and do away with the unpaid labor system. It was easier here than in the old country. In the new they had freedom of the ballot, denied in the old. Socialism was already progressing. The post-office was a State, not a private institution. That was Socialism. By-and-by the telegraph, the railroads, and the banks would be State and not private property—more Socialism. Niagara Falls had been Nationalized—more Socialism—and the same must be done with all land. [Applause.] Finally, the form of Government itself was Socialism—a union of States and a General Government. [Applause.] As the great Rebellion had established the Federal Union so the war between capital and labor now about to begin would establish Socialism. Jesus Christ was preached from all pulpits Sunday. He was the type of labor. He worked with his hands; so did labor. He was despised; so was labor. He was crowned with thorns; so was labor. He was crucified; so was labor. He rose, and so would labor in its might arise from its misery.

Mrs. Aveling Echoes Her Husband.

The Chair here made an appeal for funds, and stated also that a book written by Mrs. Aveling upon the woman question could be purchased for a nickel, and that abundant opportunity would be given. To the first proposition there was some applause; to the second but one man clapped his hands. While the contribution was being taken up a German society did some excellent singing in German.

Mrs. Aveling was then introduced as the daughter of Karl Marx. She came forward and made a rather awkward salutation, but, on the whole, is quite a good-looking woman, with a well-shaped head, abundant hair, strongly-defined dark eyebrows, and pleasant expression. She was dressed in a plainly-made green velvet dress, with lace collar and cuffs. She speaks in quite cultured language, and gives the English sounds to vowels. She is evidently an educated woman and presents a decidedly ladylike, though not especially graceful, appearance upon the stage. Regarding the depth of her discourse her hearers would probably differ, though her voice is agreeable and easily heard.

She also began by referring to the condemned Anarchists. In any other place, she said, she would at once proceed to a discussion of her subject. In this city and under the circumstances it was her manifest duty to speak distincly upon the case of the imprisoned Anarchists. It was her duty to stigmatize the execution of the sentence as the foulest judicial murder of any country or age. Her authority was not the Socialists, but THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE itself, which had informed her that if she would stay in the city she would see the Anarchists hung, wherein the judicial murder stood self-confessed, since the prisoners to be executed because they were Anarchists and not because they were murderers. She believed, however, that the sentence would not be executed. If it were she could only quote what her father had written of some other judicial murder. The speaker here recited a quotation to the effect that the executed ones would live in the hearts of their countrymen, while the executors would be nailed to the eternal pillory of shame. Their execution would come to be regarded with the same horror as was now the burning of the Salem witches or the hanging of John Brown.

The speaker then proceeded to say that there seemed but two objections to the United States—the Pinkerton men would shoot people and child labor was a flagrant abuse. This was intended as a joke and nearly raised a laugh. She had been told that there was no proletariat in this country. There was, and the United States needed a social change as much as did Europe. Freedom meant nothing when men and women worked all their lives and starved to death at the end. Even the wealthy were slaves to their wealth and led a degraded existence. Socialists were not against law and order, but against disorder. P. D. Armour was not prosecuted for "cornering" the market, but was able to hire Pinkerton men to shoot. They did not aim to do away with private property, but objected when the few deprived the many of their just property. They did not aim to do away with the family life, but to advance and ennoble it. Socialism looked upon woman as a human being. Other reforms they advocated, and thus, by reforming the existing order of things, were working for the good of the very capitalists who were despoiling them.

THE TELEPHONE CASES.

They Are Advanced in the Supreme Court and Set for Hearing in January.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today advanced what are known as the telephone cases. Before the Government suit to annul the patent of the Bell Telephone Company gets far along in the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati a decision is likely to be had on the six cases which have been brought up from lower courts by the rivals of the Bell monopoly. Arguments are to begin the latter part of January next. The records in these cases comprise 25,000 octavo pages of printed matter. The numbers and titles of the cases are as follows:

No. 113. Amos E. Dolbear vs. The American Bell Telephone Company; appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.

Nos. 667 and 668. The Molecular Telephone Company vs. The American Bell Telephone Company; appeal and cross-appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.

No. 1,092. The Clay Commercial Telephone Company vs. The American Bell Telephone Company; appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

No. 1,164. The People's Telephone Company vs. The American Bell Telephone Company; appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.

No. 1,165. The Overland Telephone Company vs. The American Bell Telephone Company; appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.

The records in these cases are the most voluminous ever presented to the court. Copies enough of the record to supply all the Justices in the single case of The People's Telephone Company vs. The American Bell Company occupy nearly fifty cubic feet of space.

The defenses in these six cases involve all the points set up by the Government in the Pan-Electric suit against the Bell Company. The defendants in the Overland case and Drawbaugh case are represented in the Supreme Court by Chicago counsel.

A FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Four Men Instantly Killed in a Collision on the Canadian Pacific.

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 8.—A dispatch from Donald, B. C., announces a serious accident Sunday to a Pacific Railroad construction train on the Selkirk range of the Rockies. While the train was climbing a steep grade near Rogers Pass it broke loose, and the parted cars running back collided with another work-train behind it. Both trains were wrecked, and two cars containing the contractor's outfit and stock were ditched.

Two men were killed outright and others injured. The latter were chiefly hurt by horses trampling on them. The list of casualties, so far as it can be made up, is McRae, McDermid, and Ross, foremen, killed. A workman, name unknown, killed. Levi Cade, storekeeper for McDermid & Ross, who was badly hurt, has since died of his injuries. The injured are: W. Z. Earle, civil engineer, Mrs. McRae, wife of the dead foreman, and a number of workingmen whose names are unknown.

OBITUARY.

O. J. Hale.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—O. J. Hale was found dead in bed at his residence on Prospect avenue this morning. Mr. Hale had been slightly troubled with heart-disease for many years. Last evening he attended services at Immanuel Church and retired at the usual hour. He did not complain of feeling ill, and during the night seemed to rest as usual. This morning he did not rise at his customary time. When Mrs. Hale went to awaken him she found that life was extinct. Death probably occurred during the night, the body being cold when found.

THE SUGAR INTEREST.

The Jamaica Crop Falling Off—Reciprocity Wanted.

PANAMA, Oct. 31.—Advices from Jamaica say: The decay of this colony, which was once called "the brightest jewel in the British crown," may be gathered from the following figures, which show how the great staple of the country (sugar) has declined in cultivation during the periods named. The number of estates were: In 1832, 653; 1847, 513; 216 in 1879, and 189 in 1884. In reference to this decline and the general depression prevailing, the Hon. Michael Solomon, a prominent member of the Legislative Council, and a large landed proprietor, proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Legislative Council of Jamaica, assured that the continuation of the bounties given by foreign Governments to producers of beet-root sugar must before long prove ruinous to the same sugar industries of the West Indies, and of a very large number of the inhabitants of this island, trusts his Excellency, the Governor, will, in view of the proposed conference on the bounty question, bring these facts to the notice of her Majesty's Government, and solicit that if such bounties are not shortly discontinued this island be permitted to make arrangements with the United States of North America or with the sister colony of Canada on the basis of reciprocity, in order that our sugar products, now so seriously affected by the bounty system in the English market, may find a favorable outlet nearer home.

The resolution was carried unanimously, but his Excellency the Governor, President of the Council, remarked that there was very little chance of its having any practical effect.

TWO VERY WELL PLEASED SENATORS.

Mr. Spooner, Because of Victory, and Mr. Sawyer, Because of One in View.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin was at the Grand Pacific yesterday. "Yes," said he to a TRIBUNE reporter, "I am feeling happy over the Republican victory in Wisconsin. Gov. Rusk's plurality, I think, will be over 13,000, and we will have at least twenty-four on joint ballot in the Legislature. This gives us the United States Senatorship, and Philetus Sawyer will be returned beyond a doubt." The Senator thought that the Repulican gains all over the country were assurances of the fact that this would be the last Democratic President for a while, and that the Republican party would carry the country in 1888. He spoke well of Blaine as a candidate, and said the George movement in New York had entirely changed the status of that State politically, and it could but be beneficial to the Republican party. The George men had injured the Democratic ranks there, and the outlook for Republicans in New York was never more encouraging.

Senator Sawyer, who was also at the hotel, said he had asked no pledges from any one concerning his return to the United States Senate by the next Legislature. On being told that his return had been much discussed in the last campaign, the Senator said that commendatory words were complimentary, but he was satified to leave his prospects of being his own successor with the members of the Legislature, and give everybody else a chance.

Supporting Chicago Strikers.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—A fresh complication has arisen which will call for action by the Knights of Labor. It relates to the slaughtering of cattle for dressed-beef depots, and is an outgrowth of the great Chicago strike. Saturday and yesterday forty car-loads of live cattle were received at West Albany from Chicago billed to this city, Troy, and points in New England. Agents of the dressed-beef firms instituted a search, and after some little trouble found that only one butcher would kill stock for them. It is thought that if the strike in Chicago, which has caused the forwarding of cattle on the hoof by these firms, continues they will have difficulty in finding accommodations in the East for the killing of their stock. The Knights of Labor are bound to support their striking brethren in Chicago and will not kill any cattle for the dealers, and they will also bring their influence to bear to prevent others from slaughtering for them. The live-stock dealers will also use their best endeavors to prevent Eastern butchers from accommodating their business adversaries.

Eulogizing the Late John Deere.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—At the last meeting of the American Sunday-School Association a Deere memorial service was held. J. C. Ensign, Superintendent of the Northwest, delivered an address eulogizing the late John Deere of Moline, who had been one of the Vice-Presidents of the association.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh by purifying the blood and building up the system. Take it now.

HARVARD'S DAY OF HONOR

CELEBRATION OF THE 250TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLLEGE.

Graduates' Day Crowns the Memorial Exercises—The Meeting in the Opera-House and the Distinguished Guests Present—President Cleveland and Many High Dignitaries Join in the Event—Lowell's Address and Holmes' Poem—The Banquet and the Address of the President.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Alumni-day, the last and greatest of Harvard's 250th anniversary celebration, passed off in a most successful manner. There were crowds everywhere, and enthusiasm and bunting were freely displayed at every opportunity. President Cleveland, under escort of the National Lancers, arrived on the college grounds about half-past 9, in company with the Governor and Adjutant-General, and his carriage was immediately surrounded and he was given a round of hearty cheers. He was taken in charge by President Eliot, and afterwards took his place in the long line of officials, faculty, invited guests, and past and present graduates, which was being formed to march to Sanders' Theatre. The oldest alumnus who marched was the Rev. A. B. Muzzey of the class of '24. Judge Devens opened the exercises, and, after a brief speech of welcome to the President, the Governor, and the delegates, came music by the anniversary chorus.

James Russell Lowell then delivered the oration. He said:

This 250th anniversary of the college is not remarkable as commemorating any venerable length of days. There is hardly a country in Europe that cannot show us universities that were older than ours now is when ours was but a grammar-school with Eaton as master. Bologna, Paris, Oxford were already famous schools when Dante visited them 600 years ago. We are ancient, it is true, on our own continent, ancient even as compared with several German universities more renowned than we. It is not, then, primarily the longevity of our alma mater upon which we are gathered here to congratulate her and each other. The founding of the first English college here was what saved New England from becoming a mere geographical expression. It did more, for it insured, and I believe was meant to insure, our intellectual independence of the Old World.

The appearance of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes on the stage was the signal for another grand demonstration. His poem was well delivered, and at the close he alluded to himself as an autumn leaf touched by November's frost, and made a fine allusion to his long connection with the university. President Eliot conferred the degree of LL.D. on a number of gentlemen amid the wildest enthusiasm. Among those honored were Gov. Robinson, Secretary Lamar, Senator Hoar, Sir Lyon Playfair, Prof. Dwight of Yale, Judge Field, and John Greenleaf Whittier. Over 1,200 were present at the dinner in Memorial Hall. Gen. Devens presided, and on his right were Gov. Robinson, President Cleveland, and members of the Cabinet, and on his left Holmes and Lowell. State dignitaries, distinguished men from abroad, and the Presidents of colleges. At the table, as in the yard and Sanders' Theatre, there was plenty of enthusiasm. It would have made little matter who represented the United States, he would have been sure of a hearty greeting. Although the hour set for the banquet was 2:30, it was 3:30 o'clock before Judge Devens, the President of the day, was enabled to call the company to order. At the close of the banquet the alumni sang "St. Martin's" in chorus, after which President Devens arose and delivered an address of introduction. President Eliot responded to the sentiment, "Our Alma Mater," and was followed by Gov. Robinson, who spoke on the theme, "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts." Gov. Robinson's address was received with great favor. At its close President Devens in a felicitous speech, in which he eulogized the qualities of the Nation's chief, introduced President Cleveland, who spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I find myself today in a company to which I am much unused, and, when I realize alumni of the oldest college in the land surrounding, in their right of sonship, the maternal board to which I am but an invited guest, the reflection that for me there exists no alma mater gives rise to a feeling of regret which is kindly tempered only by the cordiality of your welcome and your reassuring kindness. If the fact is recalled that only twelve of my twenty-one predecessors in office had the advantage of a collegiate or university education, a proof is presented of the democratic sense of our people rather than an argument against the supreme value of the best and most liberal education in high public positions. There certainly can be no sufficient reason for any space or distance between the walks of the most classical education and the way that leads to a political place. Any disinclination on the part of the most learned and cultured of our citizens to mingle in public affairs and consequent abandonment of activity in politics to those who have but little regard for student and scholar are not favorable conditions under a Government such as ours, and if they have existed to a damaging extent very recent events appear to indicate that the education and conservatism of the land are to be hereafter more plainly heard in the expression of popular will. Surely the splendid destiny which awaits a patriotic effort in behalf of our country will be sooner reached if the best of our thinkers and educated men shall deem it a solemn duty of citizenship to actively and practically engage in political affairs, and if the force and power of their thought and learning shall be willingly or unwillingly acknowledged in party management.

If I am to speak of the President of the United States I desire to mention as the most pleasant and characteristic feature of our system of Government the nearness of the people to their President and other high officials. A close view afforded our citizens of the acts and conduct of those to whom they have intrusted their interests serves as a regulator and check upon temptation and pressure in office, and is a constant reminder that diligence and faithfulness are the measure of public duty, and such a relation between President and people ought to leave but little room in popular judgment and conscience for unjust and false accusation and for malicious slanders invented for the purpose of undermining the people's trust and confidence in the administration of their Government. No public officer should desire to check the utmost freedom of criticism as to all official acts, but every right-thinking man must concede that the President of the United States should not be put beyond the protection which American love of fair play and decency accords to every American citizen.

This trait of our National character would not encourage, if its extent and tendency were fully appreciated, the silly, mean, and cowardly lies that every day are found in the columns of certain newspapers which violate every instinct of American manliness, and in ghoulish glee desecrate every sacred relation of private life. There is nothing in the highest office that the American people can confer which necessarily makes their President altogether selfish, scheming, and untrustworthy. On the contrary, the solemn duties which confront him tend to a sober sense of responsibility; the trust of the American people and an appreciation of their mission among the nations of the earth should make him a patriotic man, and the tales of distress which reach him from the humble, and lowly, and needy, and afflicted in every corner of the land cannot fail to quicken within him every kind impulse and tender sensibility.

After all it comes to this: The people of the United States have one and all a sacred mission to perform, and your President not more surely than every other citizen who loves his country must assume part of the responsibility of the demonstration to the world of the success of popular government. No man can hide his talent in a napkin and escape the condemnation which his slothfulness deserves nor evade the stern sentence which his faithlessness invites. Be assured, my friends, that the privileges of this day, so full of improvement, and the enjoyments of this hour, so full of pleasure and cheerful encouragements, will never be forgotten; and in parting with you now let me express my earnest hope that Harvard's alumni may always honor the venerable institution which has honored them, and that no man who forgets and neglects his duty to American citizenship will find his alma mater here.

The President's speech sounded very nicely, but tonight it is criticised because of its personality. He took occasion to attack in very [illegible]ward language those newspapers which are [illegible] of saying mean, malicious, and slanderous words which they know to be false.

[illegible]efore the speaking began Mrs. Cleveland [illegible] the ladies of her party were escorted to [illegible]ts in the gallery. When the Presidential [illegible]ty arose from the tables, some two hours [illegible] the speaking closed, three hearty cheers [illegible]iven for Mrs. Cleveland. Those who re[illegible] invitations afterwards attended the re[illegible]n given by Mrs. Eliot to Mrs. Cleveland. [illegible]ber of prominent ladies and gentlemen [illegible]n attendance, including Mrs. Secretary [illegible]ott, Mrs. Gov. Robinson, Mrs. Powell [illegible], and many others.

[illegible] o'clock President Eliot held a reception [illegible] residence lasting an hour. There was a [illegible] attendance, including many [illegible] part in the afternoon exer[illegible] President's reception was [illegible] faculties were receiving [illegible] Hemingway Gymnasium. [illegible]siasm of the students was [illegible] procession was formed [illegible] after marching about [illegible] at about half-past 9. [illegible] the grand display of [illegible]field closed the 250th [illegible] College, and the great[illegible] finished. Everybody [illegible] and was willing to [illegible]owever, were not [illegible]pt up their cele[illegible] night. All things [illegible] those who were

THE RED-PEPPER THROWER.

Captured by the Police and a Lot of Stolen Watches Recovered.

The police have captured the red-pepper thrower who has been plying his trade among the jewelers and pawnbrokers of this city. Last Wednesday evening the trick was played on Maurice Saikey, a pawnbroker at No. 377 South Clark street, the thief getting away with a gold watch. As he was reporting the case at the Central Station Howard Boyington, a jeweler at State and Van Buren street, entered the place to make known the theft of twenty-five gold watches, valued at $600, from the store. Pepper was not used in this last affair. While Mr. Boyington was at supper a man called at the store and asked the watchmaker to advance him $1 on a clock. During the conversation a second man entered and asked for Mr. Boyington. Both men left the place together. When Mr. Boyington returned he missed the tray of watches. The following morning a South Clark street pawnbroker reported at the Central Station that a little while before a man had called at his shop and tried to negotiate a loan on twenty-five gold watches. When the pawnbroker asked him how he came by the property the stranger replied that he was too inquisitive, and left the establishment. He described the man as short, stout, and having a large scar on his right cheek.

The particulars were given Detective Horace Elliott, who arrested Edgar Howard and took him before Lieuts. Shea and Kipley, to whom he confessed that he had received the watches from a man named Fred Regar, paying him $50 for them. All he knew about Regar was that he had taken supper with him that night, and that the man had sent a supper to the room of a female. Lieut. Kipley found the messenger who had taken the meal, and was conducted to No. 61 La Salle street, where Regar was taking lunch with a woman. At the Central Station he was identified as the man arrested four years ago by William Pinkerton for stealing diamonds from Giles Brothers' jewelry store. He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for that offense and was released seven months ago. Saikey positively identified him as the man who threw the pepper in his eyes. Tom Donnelly, upon whom the trick was played a few weeks ago, was also shown the man, but could not identify him. He thought Howard rather more resembled the man who victimized him. Howard told Lieut. Shea that he put the watches in a cigar box, wrapped it in paper, and handed it to George Haskins' bartender, Charlie Matthews, to keep for him. Matthews delivered the package to Lieut. Shea, who found all the watches taken from Boyington's. Howard is not known as a thief. He is a gambler, well known about town. His right name is said to be Howe.

MOUNTAINS OF MEAT.

The Fat-Stock Show at the Exposition Building.

The Exposition Building in its time has held a good deal of noise of a more or less melodious nature. The full-throated chorus that ascended yesterday to the roof had little in it to suggest the Italian opera or Thomas' Orchestra; but was none the less effective in its own peculiar way. What it did suggest, and that very strongly, was a gigantic farm-yard about waking-up time. The visitor's first impression as he stepped inside the door was that the various denizens of the farm-yard were wide-awake themselves, and had resolved individually and collectively that every living thing within hearing distance should be in the same state, if noise could bring about the desired result.

The responsibility for all this melody rests upon the Ninth Annual American Fat-Stock Show, the Second American Dairy Show, and the American Horse Show, which began yesterday under the auspices of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture. The entire Exposition Building has been turned over for use, and the indications are that the show, as well as the fat stock, will be "immense," notwithstanding the pleuro-pneumonia scare, that, like Banquo's ghost, persists in remaining above ground. The animals, poultry, and other exhibits are not by any means all in as yet, but are arriving rapidly. The management say that England, Ireland, Scotland, France, the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and the States of Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Vermont will be represented, and that the capacity of the accommodations will be severely taxed. The grand opening is set for this evening, and yesterday was devoted principally to getting things in shape; consequently the proceedings were more interesting to the exhibiters and their friends than the general public.

The exhibit of dairy products, dairy machinery, butterine, feed, etc., is as yet incomplete and hardly ready for show, although a great deal of effective work was done yesterday. Work was also in progress upon the show ring, which will be ready for the opening tonight. The visitors yesterday were not many, and the chill atmosphere and general air of incompleteness made their stay brief. Things will be in much better shape today, and a large attendance is expected.

Today will be given up to the Short-Horns and tomorrow to the Herefords, the Cleveland bay horses, and the first of the slaughter tests.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Old Soldiers Looking After Positions.

Charles A. Dibble presided over a meeting of the Chicago Union Veteran Club held at the Grand Pacific last night. The evening was devoted to the subject of "Spoils." A resolution was offered asking that the Sheriff-elect, C. R. Matson, retain in office Comrades Thomas J. Sexton and J. A. McCartney, and also that L. L. Wilson be given a position. C. A. Reins asks to be bailiff under Matson. N. G. Webber would also like a position in the County Clerk's office. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Political Action. Stephen A. Douglas Jr. was present and delivered a speech on the result of the recent election. The Secretary stated that in the County Clerk's office there will be seventeen positions to fill at salaries ranging from $1,300 down to $500, and forty or fifty folio writers; in the Criminal Court Clerk's office, fifteen positions from $2,000 to $1,100; County Treasurer's office, twenty-eight positions from $2,000 to $660; Sheriff's office, ninety-three positions. In the Probate Court no changes are probable.

The Casino.

It is reported that the managers of the Casino have invited Mr. J. H. Haverly to take charge of the place. If he accedes his idea of conducting it on the plan of an English music-hall will probably be carried out.

Gilmore Suspected of Another Murder.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Harry Gilmore, now under arrest in Chicago for the murder of McBride, was a resident of this city in 1880, and left here suddenly because he was suspected of the murder of Coroner Webb, who was killed and robbed in his stable late one night. Not a trace of the murderer could ever be found, but circumstances pointed so strongly to Gilmore that he left a few nights after and was not heard of until the McBride murder. He can be identified by a large scar on his cheek.

"No. 13, Harry Gilmore, murder," was reinstated upon Judge Collins' calendar yesterday. It is understood that Col. Dan Munn, who at the time of the crime, five years ago, was retained by Gilmore's friends, will now conduct the defense.

Unearthing a Supposed Crime.

CRESCO, Ia., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—A hunting-party has found in the woods near here the body of John Haberly, who mysteriously disappeared from Cresco June 19. The flesh was nearly gone from the bones, but the clothing was intact, so that the boy's father was able to identify the remains. There was a bullet-hole in the skull and a bullet was found inside, which, with other suspicious circumstances, has led to an investigation by the Coroner. As a result one man has been put in jail and further developments are expected. It is suggested that the young man may have been killed by jealous rivals, as he and two or three others are said to have been wooing the same girl.

Important to Travelers.

When you visit New York stop at the Buckingham Hotel, Fifth avenue, kept on the European plan. Very centrally located for either transient or permanent guests: near the Grand Central Depot and quite accessible by either elevated or surface railroads, also by stages which pass the door every few minutes. This magnificent hotel is elegantly furnished, and has splendid public parlors for ladies and gentlemen, smoking-rooms, billiard-rooms, private dining-rooms, etc., etc. It has rooms varying in price from $1 per day upwards, also superior accommodations for families wishing to make either long or short stays. The restaurant is unsurpassed and the prices reasonable.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

THE SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY ASSOCIATION'S ARRANGEMENT.

Bringing the St. Louis & San Francisco to Time—Why St. Louis "Kicks"—A Pool to Be Made of the Traffic North of the Kansas Pacific—Grain Rates from Duluth Not Decreased—A Menace to the Trunk-Line Pool—General Notes.

The meeting of the Southwestern Railway Association with the roads west and southwest from Kansas City at St. Louis last week succeeded, after a three-days' session, in effecting an arrangement for the pooling of the through business to and from competing points in Kansas. The greatest difficulty was experienced in getting the St. Louis & San Francisco to join the combination, but when it found that the Southwestern Railway Association roads were determined to open up at once a war on Kansas traffic and make the same rates from Chicago as were made from St. Louis, it thought discretion the better part of valor, and gave in. The trouble was finally settled by agreeing to pool the proportion of through rates from Chicago and St. Louis, as the case may be, to all competing points in Kansas, accruing west of Kansas City. The territory includes the main line of the Kansas Pacific (Union Pacific) and all the country south thereof, west of the Missouri State line. This will take in the grain and other articles going via the Fort Scott & Gulf to Memphis, and also the business to Texas points. The roads west of Kansas City parties to the new pooling agreement are the Union Pacific (Kansas Pacific), Missouri Pacific, St. Louis & San Francisco, Fort Scott & Gulf, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and Southern Kansas Railways. Commissioner J. W. Midgley of the Southwestern Railway, Mr. William Duncan of the Ohio & Mississippi, and Mr. Thomas Miller of the Burlington & Missouri River were appointed arbitrators to establish percentages for the pool west and southwest of Kansas City. The question of rates to through points, or rather the basis for making rates to points in that territory, was referred to five arbitrators; the St. Louis & San Francisco to select one, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé one, Missouri Pacific one, and the Southwestern Railway Association one; these four to select another before the question is presented for arbitration. The above-named roads were instructed to notify Commissioner Midgley of their selections for arbitrators as soon as possible. It was agreed that the hearing before the arbitrators regarding the allotment of percentages and the basis rates to be awarded should be had on or before Nov. 15, but it is not believed that the roads interested will be prepared to submit their arguments by that time. The award is to be made before Dec. 1, and the pool and percentages will date back from Nov. 1. Another meeting is to be held in this city Nov. 16 to perfect the details of the arrangement.

Commissioner Midgley has been instructed to call a meeting of the various lines interested in the traffic north of the Kansas Pacific to the southern line of the Western Traffic Association to form a similar pool as that made on traffic south of the Kansas Pacific Line. The roads interested in this traffic are the Union Pacific, Central Branch, Missouri Pacific, St. Joe & Grand Island, and Burlington & Missouri River.

The formation of this new pool has thrown the St. Louis people into a stew of excitement. For several days past the papers of that town have teemed with articles threatening dire vengeance upon the St. Louis roads that dared to become parties to the agreement, claiming that it was a scheme to rob St. Louis territory for the benefit of Chicago, and that it was discrimination that defied all natural laws of trade. The truth, however, is that the war between the roads in Kansas has had the effect of giving that trade to St. Louis and Chicago has been the great sufferer. The discrimination has been entirely against Chicago, and now that it has been stopped the St. Louis people raise a great hue and cry. That the St. Louis roads, in spite of the pressure brought to bear upon them by the St. Louis merchants, joined in the formation of the new pool shows that they did not dare to try conclusions with the Chicago roads, as in such a fight St. Louis would have been deprived of its share of the Kansas traffic, which it will get under the new agreement. In all conflicts heretofore waged between the Chicago and St. Louis lines for supremacy in Kansas the St. Louis lines came out the wrong end of the horn. Suppose the Chicago roads would have made the same rates from Chicago to Kansas common points as were made from St. Louis, how much of the traffic could St. Louis have commanded? The Chicago roads would have captured the great bulk of the traffic, as they did before under similar circumstances.

Grain Rates from Duluth to Chicago Not Reduced.

The announcement was made last week that the Northwestern roads had decided to make during the winter the same rates on freight from Duluth to Chicago as were in effect between St. Paul and Chicago. The bears on the Board of Trade in this city made great use of this item, claiming that it would tend to bring the wheat now stored at Duluth to Chicago and add greatly to the amount already in the elevators here. It now transpires that the action of the Northwestern roads did not refer to rates on wheat or its products at all, but simply on general merchandise. Not only were the rates on wheat from Duluth not reduced, but it was agreed that the rate on wheat and its products from Duluth should be from 5 cents to 7½ cents per 100 pounds higher than from St. Paul. This, of course, will prevent shipments of wheat from Duluth to or via Chicago during the winter, and the large amount in the elevators at that point will have to remain there until the opening of navigation next spring.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Competition.

The Newport News & Mississippi Valley Company (Chesapeake & Ohio) gives official notice that, taking effect Dec. 1, 1886, the new Transatlantic Steamship Company (operated by itself) will be established between Newport News, Va., and Liverpool, Eng. The large iron steamships Duke of Westminster, Duke of Buckingham, Duke of Buccleuch, and Duke of Devonshire will make two sailings each month. These steamers will carry both freight and passengers and the lowest rates for export and import business of the West and Southwest are promised.

The establishment of this transatlantic steamship line by the Chesapeake & Ohio bodes no good for the trunk-line pool. Heretofore the Chesapeake & Ohio has been dependent upon tramp steamers to take its export stuff from Newport News. But hereafter one of its regular steamers will sail every two weeks and the company will be obliged to get freight for these steamers. It will almost entirely be dependent upon the export grain from the West, and to secure cargoes for those steamers it will have to cut the rates materially, as otherwise the business will go via New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. The company has long been preparing for this, and the reason it has not commenced to run regular steamers between Newport News and English ports was due to its not having sufficient rolling stock to carry all the traffic needed for them. During the last summer it has more than doubled its number of freight cars and locomotives, and it is now prepared to handle twice the amount of traffic it was a year ago. The competition by the Chesapeake & Ohio, together with that of the Mississippi River barge lines from St. Louis, Cairo, and Memphis to New Orleans, will prevent the trunk lines from charging high freight rates after the close of lake navigation.

Sale of a Road Postponed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Upon petition of the parties interested, Judge Woods has ordered a postponement of the sale of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad for thirty days from the time originally decreed. It will take place Dec. 13.

General Notes.

It is stated that the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads have signified their willingness to join the Southwestern roads in the formation of a general lumber pool from Chicago and Wisconsin points to all points on the Missouri River and west thereof.

The gross earnings of the Illinois Central (Illinois and Southern Divisions) for the month of October were $1,074,487, against $1,112,719 for the corresponding month last year. The gross earnings of the Iowa Divisions for the month of October, 1886, were $184,324, against $178,767 for the corresponding month last year.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific for the month of September, 1886, were $955,963; operating expenses, $580,744; net profits, $375,189. In September, 1885, the net profits were $356,864. From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1886, the gross earnings were $7,036,787; operating expenses, $4,529,729; net profits, $2,507,058. For the same period in 1885 there was a net profit of $2,289,332.

Commissioner Blanchard returned from New York yesterday, having perfected arrangements for the removal of the statistical departments on east-bound traffic from New York to Chicago, as recently agreed upon by the Central Traffic Association. It has also been decided to remove the offices of the west-bound anthracite coal pool and of the Toledo pool from New York to Chicago.

In the case of the Wisconsin Central line against the Wisconsin Central Railroad to prevent the use of complainant's name, Judge Gardner refused to grant a temporary injunction, but gave leave to amend the bill and then renew the motion.

THE NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Mr. Clinch, Co-executor of the Stewart Estate, Arrives—Mr. Blaine Visits Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Charles J. Clinch, co-executor with Judge Hilton of the estate of Mrs. Stewart, arrived here today on the French steamer La Bourgogne. He comes here after a residence abroad of twenty-five years. In the afternoon he read the will, thus for the first time becoming acquainted with the provisions under which he is to act. In the evening he talked it over with Judge Hilton. During the week he will get the personal assurance of the legatees that the will is satisfactory to each of them. This having been done the will will be probated Saturday. Until after that time the executors will decide nothing, save perhaps in private conference and solely for their own accommodation in regard to the disposal of any property not specifically bequeathed. Indeed, it is said to be their purpose to defer consideration of that matter until together they can consult those interested. Whatever curiosity may exist, therefore, about what is in store for the Stewart residence, or what may be the specific destination of the pictures and the other contents of the art gallery, is not likely to be gratified at present.

A Delegation to Chicago's Show.

The New York Mercantile Exchange has sent a delegation of twenty-three members representing the butter, cheese, and egg interests of the exchange to attend the convention of the National Butter, Cheese, and Egg Association to be held in Chicago from Nov. 10 to Nov. 12. The delegation left here this morning.

The Lenox Will Case.

All reports to the contrary notwithstanding, there seems to be no likelihood of a settlement of the Lenox will case without a trial. The contestants have not yet filed their objections to the validity of the will, but their counsels say that they soon will. The report that the contestants had offered to withdraw their opposition upon payment of something like $500,000 is indignantly denied by them. They say that no offers of compromise were ever made by them. Ex-Gov. Hoffman, one of the leading counsel for the contestants, said today: "I can only say to you that we intend to throw open the windows and doors of the Lenox mansion on Fifth avenue to the light and to the public. They have been shut against both for nearly fifty years. Those I represent regret the necessity, and so do I."

Mr. Blaine in New York.

James G. Blaine spent this morning in Wall street attending to several business ventures in which he is interested. He dined with his nephew this afternoon. Mr. Blaine's nephew in talking about his uncle said: "It has been said that Mr. Blaine is here for political purposes. I know that he is not, and that he came here to look after some of his investments. He has not expressed any opinion about the late election in this city. I heard him say the other day most positively that he was out of politics and that he was not seeking the nomination for the Presidency by the Republicans in 1888."

The Chanfrau Company.

Mrs. Chanfrau and her manager, Mr. Clifton W. Tayleure, arrived in this city this afternoon and went to the Astor House. The latter was very much surprised and indignant when told the substance of a dispatch from Chicago, stating that he and Mrs. Chanfrau had mysteriously disappeared, and at once pronounced the statements absolutely false. Mr. Tayleure says the company became careless, forgot their lines, and the first night in Chicago was a dismal failure. Mrs. Chanfrau's health was not at all good, and in Chicago the disappointment caused by the first night's failure worked upon her to such an extent that she became seriously ill. The engagement at the Windsor was canceled by Mr. Lehnen and the company was paid off. Further performances are suspended till January, when the company will open at Boston.

The French Visitors.

Such members of the French delegation as did not sail homeward Saturday will start today, by way of the Union Pacific Railroad, for California, returning via the Southern Pacific.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

A Baltimore Firm Goes to the Wall—A Bucket-Shop Suspends.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—The succession of heavy business failures in Baltimore, which began Friday last with the suspension of John I. Middleton & Co. and which was continued Saturday by the assignments of P. Hanson, Hiss & Co. and Kerngood Bros., was still further continued today by the filing in the clerk's office of the Superior Court of a deed of trust for the benefit of creditors to Skipwith Wilmer by Lewis N. and Joseph S. Hopkins. The bond filed is $100,000, which indicates assets of $50,000. The Messrs. Hopkins were engaged in the cotton and fertilizer business. Their office is in the same building as Middleton & Co.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—The bucket-shop of J. Killduff & Co. suspended this afternoon, E. J. Vance, a Bay City lumberman who was backing the concern, having withdrawn his capital. The firm is said to owe about $7,000, mostly to parties in Michigan, outside of Detroit. The suspension caused a small sensation in Griswold street.

Dustin & Co. Make an Assignment.

LINCOLN, Ill., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—The suspended banking firm of William Dustin & Co. made an assignment in the County Court today, nominating A. B. Nicholson as assignee. The liabilities are set down as $108,165.58, divided into certificates of deposit, $31,390.41; deposits subject to checks, $42,855.04; due to other banks, $619.01; interest and discounts, $450.88; profit and loss, $30,844.24. The assets are set down as cash, $1,877.58; due from other banks, $4,081.58; bills receivable, $78,798.39; real estate, $20,000; overdrafts, $14,148.03, making a total of $106,165.58. The liabilities do not name the Montana debts of W. M. Dustin, which amount to $45,000. There are 335 creditors. Dustin himself is said to owe the bank $45,000.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with coal—Schr Sunrise, Buffalo; schr Camanche, Buffalo; schr, Red White and Blue, Buffalo; schr George, Buffalo; schr Charles Foster, Buffalo; schr M. A. Muir, Buffalo; schr Mary Lyon, Oswego.

Arrived with pig-iron and iron-ore—Schr L. Van Valkenburg, Fayette; prop Kate Butteroni, Ashland; schr Teutonia, Ashland.

Arrived with sundries—Prop Lycoming, Buffalo; prop Champlain, Cheboygan; prop Philadelphia, Buffalo; stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc.

Arrived with lumber, cedar, etc.—Schr Peoria, Red River; stmr S. B. Pomeroy, Sault Ste. Marie; prop J. C. Perrett, Marinette; stmr William Grandy, Marinette; schr Fred Carney, Marinette; schr S. A. Wood, Marinette; schr Kate Darley, Menominee; schr Dr. Martin, Menominee; schr E. M. Stanton, Manistique; schr Maumee Valley, Elk Rapids; schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba; schr L. B. Shepard, Escanaba; schr M. L. Collins, Traverse Bay; schr Belle Walbridge, Sturgeon River; schr Higgie, Alpena; schr Julia Larson, Pentwater; schr E. P. Royce, Cedar River; schr Hattie Earl, Muskegon; schr Lotus, Garfield; schr George D. Dousman, Manistique; prop Philetus Sawyer, De Pere; schr Two Fannies, Alpena; schr Eagle Wing, Muskegon; schr A. B. McDougal, Muskegon; schr J. A. Holmes, Pentwater; schr America, Escanaba; schr Julia B. Merrill, Manistique; tug C. M. Charnley, Sturgeon Bay; barge No. 2, Sturgeon Bay.

Cleared with grain—Prop H. Chisholm, Erie, 77,000 bu corn; schr Alva Bradley, Erie, 44,000 bu corn; prop Lycoming, Erie, 550 sacks flaxseed and sundries; prop W. J. Carter, Ludington, 2,000 bu oats; prop Commodore, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.

Cleared with sundries—Schr Mars, Ludington; schr Resumption, Ford River; schr Bertha Barnes, Marinette; schr Ellen Williams, Little Sturgeon; schr Wm. Jones, Cedar River; stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc; prop Champlain, Cheboygan; tug C. M. Charnley, Sturgeon Bay; prop Chas. Rietz, Manistee; schr John Mark, Manistee; prop H. L. Worthington, Cedar River.

Cleared light—Schr George L. Wrenn, Cheboygan; schr Phœnix, Garden Bay; schr J. A. Holmes, Ludington; schr Nellie and Annie, South Haven; schr Ella Ellenwood, Montague; schr South Haven, Muskegon; schr Jason Parker, Muskegon; prop Philetus Sawyer, Sturgeon Bay; schr D. A. Wells, White Lake; schr Willie Louitt, Muskegon; schr Waneetee, Muskegon; schr Ebenezer, Manistee; schr A. W. Lucky, Manistee; schr Julia Larson, Pentwater; schr Cascade, Masonville; schr Clipper City, Muskegon; prop Berrien, Grand Haven; schr Coral, Grand Haven; steam yacht Ida, Morgan City, La.; prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo; prop Oswegatchie, De Tour; schr Presto, Grand Haven; schr William Jones, Grand Haven; schr Winnie Wing, Ludington; schr J. L. McLarren, Cheboygan; schr Jack Thompson, Muskegon; schr D. P. Rhodes, Erie; schr Grace M. Filer, Menominee; schr Minnie Mueller, Manistee; schr Cuyahoga, Ephraim; schr Cape Horn, Menekaunee; schr Evaline, Grand Haven; schr Ralph Campbell, Menominee; schr Adirondac, Marinette; schr Minerva, Muskegon; schr C. Michelson, Muskegon; schr O. R. Johnson, Muskegon; schr Eagle Wing, Muskegon; schr C. J. Magill, Marinette; schr Wollin, Holland; schr C. H. Hackley, Manistique; schr Clara, Menekaunee; schr W. O. Goodman, Menekaunee; schr Joses, Montague; prop Ida M. Torrent, Muskegon; prop Kate Butteroni, Erie; prop Inter-Ocean, Escanaba; schr H. H. Badger, Marinette; schr Alice, Menekaunee; schr George W. Naghtin, Manistee; schr Yoga, Manistee; schr Anna, Laura, Muskegon; schr I. Sands, Manistee; schr Olga, Menekaunee; schr L. B. Shepard, Cheboygan; schr C. O. D., Muskegon; schr Horace Taber, Manistee; schr R. H. Becker, Newport; schr City of Grand Haven, Muskegon; schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck; schr Belen, Fruitport; schr Moses Gage, Green Bay; schr Peoria, Sturgeon Bay; schr Conneaut, Ludington; prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon; prop Fayette, Muskegon; prop J. S. Fay, Erie; schr Fleetwing, Cheboygan; schr Lumberman, Frankfort; schr Maumee Valley, Cheboygan; schr Topsy, Manistee; schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon; schr C. P. Minch, Escanaba; schr Live Oak, Muskegon; schr Wolverine, Muskegon; schr Driver, Muskegon; schr C. Amsden, Frankfort; schr Lottie Wolf, Menominee; schr J. Stephenson, Marinette; schr D. L. Filer, Marinette; schr E. T. Judd, Menekaunee; schr Empire State, Menominee; schr G. B. Dousman, Garden Bay.

For a cough or cold you cannot find a better remedy than Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

WRECKED BY THE GALE.

SINKING OF THE SCHOONER DETROIT NEAR DEATH'S DOOR.

She Left Escanaba with a Cargo of Ore, Sprung a Leak, and Went Down in Deep Water—The Waubaushene on Beaver Island—Arrival of the Julia B. Merrill with Her Decks Three Feet Under Water—The Barge Mabel Wilson Still Missing—Other Marine Mishaps.

Vessels arriving from the vicinity of Death's Door yesterday reported the loss of the schr Detroit, which is sunk in deep water just outside of Summer Island. The vessel left Escanaba a week ago, ore-laden for Cleveland. Twice she was compelled to turn back from Lake Michigan and seek shelter under the lee of the island. When the wind canted to the westward last [illegible] she made another start for the straits, but strained herself in the heavy sea and sprung a leak. An effort was made to work the vessel back to [illegible], but she filled so fast that the crew had barely time to lower the yawl and pull away from her before she went to the bottom. The crew rowed to the island, and when the sea went down pulled to Fayette. Both vessel and cargo are a total loss. The Detroit hailed from Detroit and was owned by S. J. Murphy, who valued her at about $9,000. She was formerly the Mary Battle, and was built at St. Catherines in 1872. Two years ago she was wrecked on Lake Superior. Murphy bought her from the underwriters and succeeded in having her enrolled as an American vessel, after which her name was changed.

Ashore on Beaver Island.

Capt. Muir, master of the schr Margaret A. Muir, arrived yesterday and reported a three-masted black tow-barge, without cargo, ashore on the south side of Beaver Island. She had no topmasts or bowsprit and appeared to be in bad shape. He did not get close enough to make out her name, but he is almost sure that the wrecked vessel belongs to the Isaac May tow, which broke up off the Manitous last Wednesday. Capt. Muir's brother was formerly master of the May, and he is well acquainted with the model and rig of her barges. The May, which is a Canadian steam-barge, left Chicago one week ago today with the barges Muskoka, Waubaushene, and Severn in tow. All were light. Two of the barges broke adrift and have not been reported since. The May and one of her three consorts reached the straits and the consort collided with the schr M. Stalker, causing the latter to sink. It was reported at the time that the barge that caused the loss was the Waubaushene, but a dispatch from Mackinaw City last night stated that it was the Muskoka, which is still at anchor in the straits. The Waubaushene had not been heard from. The same dispatch stated that the Severn is lying at anchor at the South Fox in a disabled condition, and Capt. Dan Mallory of the William Edwards reports a light three-masted vessel that answers the description of the Severn at anchor there. It is quite possible that it is the Waubaushene that is on Beaver Island.

The Julia B. Merrill Waterlogged.

The crew of the Julia B. Merrill had a rough experience while coming up the lake. The vessel was laden with lumber and bound to Chicago from Manistique. While pitching in the heavy cross sea her seams opened and she began to leak badly. The crew remained at the pumps until Sunday night, when they were obliged to stop from sheer exhaustion. Then her hold filled and she settled down until her decks were three feet under water. In this waterlogged condition the anchors were let go off Waukegan and the crew spent the night perched on top of the cabin. The cabin was full of water and they could get nothing to eat but water-soaked biscuits. Yesterday morning the schr America sighted the Merrill with a signal of distress flying from her rigging and sent the tug Chicago to her assistance. The tug brought her into port and she was towed to the Chicago dry-dock. When she went up the river all that could be seen of the hull was her ends. Amidships the water was nearly a foot over her rail. Had the schooner been loaded with anything but a buoyant cargo she would be numbered among the long list of sunken vessels.

The Mabel Wilson Still Missing.

The barge Mabel Wilson, which parted from the Kittie M. Forbes, has not yet reached port. Capt. Mallory says he sighted her at 6 o'clock Saturday evening about seven miles to the southward of the Manitous. When he first caught sight of her she was heading up the lake flying a signal of distress. He was on the point of dropping the Golden Age and going to her assistance when the Wilson went in stays and headed down the passage for the island.

A Steamer's Engines Wrecked.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The disabled steam-barge D. W. Powers arrived this morning under sail. The tug Fiske, which left to tow her in, found too much sea above Gravelly Bay last night and ran back to Port Colborne, where she remained over night. The Powers passed the canal before daylight, and the Fiske thus missed her. The engine of the Powers is practically a total wreck, about everything being broken but the cylinder. She will be laid up here at once. Only a short time ago the Powers was at Port Huron for about ten days repairing her machinery.

A Prominent Vessel-Owner Dead.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—E. Warriner, one of the oldest and best known vessel-owners in Detroit, died this afternoon.

Loss of the Quickstep.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Capt. John Jesson arrived here today and gave the first information of the loss of his vessel, the scow Quickstep, which was driven on a shoal off Washington Island. She was abandoned after being stripped. Most of her cargo of wood was recovered.

Three Grain Charters.

Grain freights were very dull yesterday at 4½ cents on wheat and 4¼ cents on corn to Buffalo. The Oceanica was chartered for wheat and the J. I. Case for corn to that port. The R. Morwood takes corn to Prescott.

Will Try to Raise Her.

F. Herboff, one of the owners of the sunken schr City of Sheboygan, is making arrangements to send a wrecking expedition to his vessel.

Around the Lakes.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Engagements: John M. Glidden, Fred A. Morse, coal, Cleveland to Marquette; same vessels, ore, Marquette to Cleveland, at $2.15; Delaware, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, at $1.10; Queen City, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, at $1.75; Reed Case, coal, Sandusky to Escanaba; P. S. Marsh, coal, Lorain to St. Ignace, at 85 cent; V. Swain, ore, Ashland to Ohio ports; Sweetheart, coal, Cleveland to Chicago.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The navigation season is now so near its close that coal freights have become unsettled. There was a good demand for tonnage for Lake Michigan and Lake Superior ports, and shippers made the best terms they could with agents. The D. C. Whitney and consort Ashland were chartered for Milwaukee at $1.15; and the Donaldson gets $1.25 to the same port. It was stated that one eager shipper would have paid better than the latter rate for a Milwaukee vessel. The Cuba, Iron Duke, and Iron Cliff were placed for Duluth at $1.

The prop Cuba and schr Donaldson were docked today. The Cuba's iron bottom needed two small patches and the Donaldson a little planking and calking. The Cuba goes to Duluth for a flour cargo, and will tow the Donaldson to the straits, the latter going to Milwaukee.

Vessel Movements.

Fairport, O., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Arrived—Leland, C. C. Barnes.

Ashland, Wis., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Arrived—Tuttle, Foster, from Cleveland.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Arrived—Pacific, Monteagle, White Star, Mystic Star.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Arrived—Pacific, Monteagle, White Star, Mystic Star.

Muskegon, Mich., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Cleared—A. Soper, George Dunbar, and C. Hickox, Chicago; L. Pahlow, Milwaukee.

Manistee, Mich., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Arrived—Rand, Josephine, Torrent, Hilton. Sailed—Markham, Fannie Campbell.

Alpena, Mich., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Cleared—Groton, lumber, Chicago. Arrived—Belle Brown. Wind southwest, fresh.

Grand Haven, Mich., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Arrived—Wisconsin, A. E. Wilds, Hunter Savidge. Cleared—Walhala. Strong southwest wind; clear.

Toledo, O., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Cleared—Lilly May and F. M. Dickenson, Manitowoc, coal; Emerald and H. W. Bissell, Milwaukee, coal; George W. Davis, Green Bay.

Frankfort, Mich., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—The wind veered to the southwest during the night and has blown a gale all day. Sheltered—Graham Bros., German, Sanford.

Marquette, Mich., Nov. 8.—Arrived—Republic, Grace Holland, Couch, W. L. Wetmore. Cleared—W. L. Wetmore, Brunette, Sherman, C. P. Johnson. Wind south, light.

Whitehall, Mich., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Two inches of snow has fallen. The Brittain left Chicago Saturday night for White Lake, and had to run into Racine for shelter. She reached here at 4 a. m. today. Departed Sunday—Minnehaha. At 3 p. m. today the wind freshened from the west and is now blowing a gale. The Brittain cannot get out.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Arrived—Cormorant, Winslow, B. W. Blanchard. Cleared—Avery and Hawgood, Chicago, iron ore; Newburg, Buffalo, wheat. Weather clear, calm.

Escanaba, Mich., Nov. 8.—Arrived—Massachusetts, Oscar Townsend, Ed Kelly, H. C. Richards. Departed—Progress, Massachusetts, J. B. Kitchen. Wind southwest, light; cloudy.

Charlevoix, Mich., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Arrived—Lawrence, Melvina, from Chicago. Departed—Flying Cloud. The rest of the fleet reported Friday night are still here. Wind southwest.

Mackinaw City, Mich., Nov. 8.—Down—Conemaugh, 9:30 a. m.; Isaac May, 1 p. m. Up—City of New York, 10 a. m.; Buffalo, 11:10; Chicago, 12:20 p. m.; Burlington, 7. The up-bound fleet is still here.

Ludington, Mich., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Arrived—Hilton, City of Ludington; F. & P. M. No. 1, Napoleon, Butters. Cleared—City of Ludington, F. & P. M. No. 1, Hilton. Wind southwest, fresh; weather clear.

Owen Sound, Ont., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Cleared—E. J. McVea, Chicago, light. Wind west, fresh; snow-storm. Whilst coming through Sault River the stmr Alberta struck bottom and damaged her stern-post. She is now in dry-dock here for repairs.

Cheboygan, Mich., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Arrived—Belle Braun, Ira Chaffee, L. M. Mason, City of Chicago. Departed—Ossifrage and consort, George [illegible], George Steel, Winslow, Flora, City of New York, American Union, Bay State. Wind west, [illegible]; cloudy.

Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 8.—Up—Gordon Campbell and consort, Nipigon and [illegible], 9:45 p. m. Down—John [illegible], John M. Hu[illegible] [illegible] broke he[illegible] [illegible] was towed back [illegible] for repairs.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Nov. 8.—[illegible] Hecla, 7:30 [illegible] Roanoke, 8; Scotia, [illegible] Midland Rover, 2; Geo[illegible] [illegible] H. Ketcham, [illegible] Japan, [illegible] Hurlbut, Senator, King, [illegible]

[illegible], Wis., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Down—St. Joseph, [illegible] Corona. [illegible] bound—Charles Luling [illegible] from Masonville to Chicago. The Luling [illegible] for Menominee. Capt. William Johnson's [illegible] weather clear. [illegible] via the Door. Wind southeast.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—The steam-barge Kittie M. Forbes left [illegible] Chicago, and all the wind-bound vessels [illegible] west wind today. Capt. D. [illegible] command of the steam-barge Canisteo, [illegible] William Dulac, who is sick in Detroit. Arrived—Joseph Paige, coal. Cleared—Canisteo, Tonawanda.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The fresh west wind of today changed into a blow from the southwest tonight. At 10 o'clock it was 32 miles an hour, with indications of continuing high. Arrived—Starucca, D. C. Whitney, Cuba, D. S. Austin, Ashland, [illegible] Rounds, Mary Collins. Cleared—Alaska, Milwaukee, coal; H. E. Packer, Chicago, coal; Red Wing, Superior, coal.

Ashtabula Harbor, O., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Special—S. J. Macey, Sparta, N. K. Fairbank, Monterey, D. E. Bailey, B. F. Bruce, A. M. Peterson, Sumatra. The schrs Republic, Mont Blanc, and Montmorency, in tow of the tug Niagara, have been anchored outside the piers for several days unable to get away on account of bad weather. They will probably leave for Marquette tomorrow morning.

Port Colborne, Ont., Nov. 8.—Up—John Pridgeon Jr., Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo; Oneida, Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo; S. C. Baldwin and barges, Charlotte to Milwaukee, coal. Down—Pride of America, Washburn to Kingston, corn. The prop Oneida left here yesterday, but returned here during the night for shelter and is still lying here this evening weather bound. The weather today has been cold, with snow flurries. The wind tonight is northwest, strong.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 8.—Up—Cumberland and consort, 12:30 a. m.; Avon, 1:40; George W. Davis, 2:10; John B. Lyon and consort, 11:30; Delaware, Schuylkill, 5:30 p. m. Down—Waliula, Wayne, 12:20 a. m.; John Kelderhouse, 12:40; W. H. Barnum, 2:40; Iron Chief and consort, 6:40; S. Langell and consort, S. M. Stephenson, 7:10; Juniata, 10:20; Pensaukee, 11; James H. Prentice and consorts, 11; Ida Keith, M. L. Higgie, 12 m.; Nyack, 1 p. m.; Business and consort, 1:10; Constitution, 2:50; Fred Mercur, 4:40; Veronica, 5; Russia, S. C. Hall and barges, 5:30.

Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 8.—Down—S. C. Hall and barges, 10 p. m.; S. Langell and consorts, 12; Juniata, 2 a. m.; Ida Keith, M. S. Higgie, and Smith and Post, 2:40; Constitution, 8; Pensaukee, 8:20; Nyack, 8:15; Hercules, 10; J. Kelderhouse, 8; Veronica, 11:20; Calumet, David Vance, 1:15 p. m.; Rube Richards, S. V. R. Watson, 2; F. A. Georger, 2:25; Reindeer, 8. Up—E. B. Hale and consort, 9:20 p. m.; R. Wallace and consort, 3 a. m.; R. A. Packer, 4; Edward Smith and barges, 6; J. P. Donaldson and barges, 7:20; D. Ballentine and consort, 7:25; R. P. Ranney, John Martin, 7:20; Nashua and consort, 7:40; Stafford and consort, J. D. Sawyer, John Schuette, 10:45; Avon, 11:10; Winslow, 12 m.; W. H. Stevens, 12 m.; Winslow, 12:10 p. m.; Justice Fields and barges, 12:30; Cumberland and consort, 1:20; George W. Davis, 2:10; Nellie Reddington, 2:15; Conger, Our Son, 2:20; Ogemaw and barges, 5:40; Stampede, 4:30; George C. Finney, 5.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To the Consumptive—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided Consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand and one easily tried. "*Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime,*" without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown. Sold by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

If your complaint is want of appetite try half a wineglass of Angostura Bitters half an hour before dinner. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey
AND
Duffy's Formula.

ABSOLUTELY PURE STIMULANT.

WM. T. CUTTER, State Chemist of Connecticut.
EAST LYME, July 15, 1886.

Gentlemen—A few weeks ago a friend sent me a half dozen of your Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, and so favorably impressed was I with its quality and purity it gives me pleasure to subjoin herewith the result of an analysis of it made by me in my official capacity as Connecticut State Chemist. Perhaps you will better appreciate this analysis when I inform you that some years ago, while residing near the manufacture of whiskey in Kentucky, I received a letter from twelve of the most eminent surgeons and physicians of New York City, expressing that the great difficulty they had experienced in procuring pure whiskey for medicinal purposes, and asking from my long residence in the vicinity of the manufacture of whiskey in Kentucky, as well as my skill as a chemist, if I would furnish them a pure article of whiskey for the use of the sick. I did as they requested, and for several years furnished them with a whiskey as nearly suitable for their purpose as I could find in Kentucky, but neither at that time, nor during the twenty years that has elapsed since then have I found or analyzed so pure an article of whiskey seeming to answer in every respect what they required, until, as stated a few weeks ago, I received a case of your whiskey through a friend. Having a practical as well as chemical knowledge of the process of manufacture of whisky, as conducted in Kentucky, perhaps I am a better judge of its merits than one having only a chemical knowledge. I have analyzed a great many samples of whiskies, wines, ales, etc., and was surprised at the analysis of your Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey to find it was absolutely pure, as I never found this to be the case in any other whiskies which I had examined. It contains no amylic alcohol (fusel oil) which is generally found in all so-called bourbon and rye whiskies. It is free from any adulterations or artificial coloring.

W. T. CUTTER.

Professor HARVEY L. BYRD, late President of Faculty and Professor Baltimore (Md.) Medical College, writes: "From careful analysis of your Pure Malt Whiskey find it free from fusel oil and other objectionable materials."

Professor A. E. MENKE, D. Sc., F. C. S., F. I. C., Professor of Organic Chemistry Kentucky State College, and of the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., writes: "I have made an analysis of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey and found it absolutely pure, not containing a trace of fusel oil."

Professor M. E. ARENDT, Analytical and Consulting Chemist, Buffalo, N. Y. (who, from his high standing in the profession, is now lecturing before the German Universities), writes: "Your Pure Malt Whiskey is entirely free from fusel oil or any of those obnoxious alcohols so often found in impure whiskies."

Professor HENRY A. MOTT, Ph. D. F. C. S., writes: "Analysis shows Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey to be entirely free from amylic alcohol, commonly called fusel oil."

THE DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

☞ OUR WHISKEY IS SOLD ONLY IN SEALED BOTTLES, NEVER IN BULK. NO FUSEL OIL.

OLD SAUL'S CATARRH CURE.
300,000 Single Boxes sold by OLD SAUL in person, who has traveled all over the United States.
Of Druggists or by Mail, 25 Cts.
OLD SAUL COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MD.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE
HAVE REMOVED
Their SEWING MACHINE Establishment to
185 & 187 Wabash

The 'Windsor' Folding Bed
Has no Equal—Elegant, Easy to Operate, Low in Price. SEND for (Ill) CATALOG
Hildreth & Co., 223 State-st.

Andrews' Parlor Folding Bed
The only Perfect Bed!!
40 Styles! The only adjustable suspension spring mattress.
A. H. Andrews & Co.,
195 Wabash Av., Chicago. 686 B'dway, New York.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Every Evening. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday at 2.
Always Ahead! Another Profitable Hit. 180 Laughs in 180 Minutes!
CHARLES L. DAVIS—ALVIN JOSLIN.
$10,000 CHALLENGE BAND.
Monday—LOST IN LONDON.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Don't Fail to See
THE
PANORAMA
Battle of
GETTYSBURG.

There is no picture in the world like this of Gettysburg; no other picture presents such a scope of country or gives such a thrilling representation of a battle. It is no wonder it is called Chicago's Pride and Greatest Artistic Attraction.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

GRAND OPENING!
THIS EVENING
OF THE
American Fat Stock Show,
Second American Dairy Show,
AND THE
Great American Horse Show,
ALL
FOR ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION.

The exhibition of the above will be open to the public Nov. 8, and will continue day and evening until Friday, Nov. 19.

This will absolutely be the largest exposition of its kind ever witnessed under one roof, and should be seen to be appreciated. It is too extensive to give a detailed description of everything on exhibition.

Admission, 25c; Children under 12 years of age, 15 cents.

Special rates will be made visitors attending this show by all the leading railroads running to Chicago.

All under the auspices of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
THIS EVENING, } BOSTON IDEALS In the Delightful Opera,
Victor the Bluestocking.
Mlle. Zelie de Lussan as Fanchette, the Street Singer, and the following members of Ideals in the cast: W. H. McDonald, H. C. Barnabee, Louise Lablache, W. H. Lawton, Agnes Huntington, Ivan Morawski, Mena Cleary.
Wed. Matinee, "Martha." Wed. Evening, "Adina; or, The Elixir of Love." Thursday Evening, "Maid of Honor." Friday Evening, "Bohemian Girl." Saturday Matinee, "Fra Diavolo." Saturday Evening, "Victor the Bluestocking."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT A PERFECT OVATION!
First Appearance in Three Years of the World Renowned
J. K. EMMET
IN
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN,
Supported by a Well-Selected Company.
This Week Only—Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. Sunday, Nov. 14th—Mr. Richard Mansfield in his great New York Success, "Prince Karl."

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
Fireproof—Corner Washington and Clark-sts.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, NOV. 9,
Saturday Matinee Only,
HELEN DAUVRAY
AND HER COMEDY CO.,
Under the management of W. R. Hayden, in Bronson Howard's Original Comedy, entitled
One of Our Girls.
New York production duplicated.
Nov. 22—ROBSON AND CRANE.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under the management of .... J. M. HILL.
Second and Last Week of the
THALIA OPERA COMPANY!
Tonight—NANON: Benefit of Miss Emmy Meffert. Wednesday Evening—A NIGHT IN GRENADA. Next Sunday—Mr. Lewis Morrison and Miss Celia Alsberg in a Grand Spectacular Revival of "Faust and Marguerite."

CASINO THEATRE AND CAFE.
Prices, 25c, 35c, and 50c. No higher.
Tonight Thompson's Opera Company in the QUEEN'S LACE HANDKERCHIEF.
Tomorrow Grand Production of Strauss'
MERRY WAR.
Concert after the opera. Cafe open from 10 a. m. to 12 p. m. Admission free.
Next week—Strauss Comic Opera CAGLIOSTRO.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Every evening. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Everybody's Favorite.
ANNIE PIXLEY
in A. C. Gunter's New Play, the
DEACON'S DAUGHTER.
New Songs, Medleys, Music, etc.
Sunday Evening—Kiralfy Bros.' Great Spectacle "Around the World in 80 Days."

WINDSOR THEATRE.
North Clark and Division-sts.
P. H. LEHNEN ....Proprietor and Manager
TONIGHT AT 8,
An unquestionable success.
GEORGE C. BONIFACE,
IN
THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.
Next Attraction—Under the Gaslight.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tonight at 8. LOST IN LONDON. Tonight at 8.
NEWTON BEERS as JOB ARMROYD, supported by his New York Company of Comedians and Singers.
A NEW WORLD OF SCENIC SPLENDORS Painted by the famous American Artist, Henry E. Hoyt.

STANDARD THEATRE.
All the week, Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday Matinees.
THE COMEDY SUCCESS,
SILVER SPUR.
Sunday night, Wilson & Rankin's Minstrels.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., cor. Division.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, SATURDAY and SUNDAY MATINEES, the Eccentric Comedian,
EZRA F. KENDALL,
in his Laughing Success,
PAIR OF KIDS.
Prices—25, 35, 50, and 75 cents.
Next Week—DICK GORMAN in CONRAD.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
[illegible] and 152 Clark-st., near Madison.
Week beginning Monday, Nov. 8,
The Jumbonian Sensation,
BIG WINNIE.
Positively Her Last Week.
THE GREAT WHITFIELD AND HIS MASKS AND FACES CO.

PANORAMA.
Battle of Shiloh.
The Grandest Exhibition on Earth. Michigan-av., near Madison-st. Open every day and evening.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily (regular), one year	$8.00
For Six Months	4.00
For Three Months	2.00
For Six Weeks	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	10.00
Daily and Sunday, three months	2.50
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, per year	4.00
Monday, Wednesday, Friday, per year	4.00
Saturday Edition, double sheet	2.00
Sunday, twenty to twenty-eight pages	2.00
Weekly Tribune, one year	1.00
To country [illegible], postage prepaid	2 cents
Sunday [illegible], postage prepaid	3 1-2 cents

Give [illegible] address in full, including County and State.

Remit by draft, Post-Office order, American Express [illegible], or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, 15 cents per week.

Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 20 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICE.

[illegible] 64 Tribune Building, New York City.

POSTAGE.

Entered at Chicago Post-Office as second-class matter.

Domestic.	Per copy
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper	1 cent
Saturday or Sunday paper	2 cents
Foreign.	
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper	2 cents
Sixteen, eighteen, and twenty page paper	3 cents
Twenty-two and twenty-four page paper	4 cents

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HOME LODGE, NO. 508, A. F. & A. M.—Members are requested to meet at their hall this (Tuesday) evening at 7:30 promptly. Business of importance requires attention. L. B. DIXON, W. M.
J. L. D. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1886.

FRED ARCHER, the celebrated jockey, is dead.

A STATE of siege has been proclaimed throughout Bulgaria.

IT is expected that the Bulgarian Sobranje will elect a Prince today.

CAPT. NABOKOFF, the Russian who led the revolt at Burgas, has been arrested.

THE revenue-cutter Manhattan, which was reported lost, has arrived at Greenport, R. I.

THE cathedral at Gran, the most magnificent modern building in Hungary, was badly damaged by fire.

THE United States Supreme Court has decided to advance all the telephone cases and set them for hearing Jan. 24, 1887.

GEN. KAULBARS has caused a report to be widely circulated that Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern will shortly be proclaimed successor to the King of Roumania.

THE London Socialists have abandoned the idea of holding a meeting in Trafalgar Square today. They will probably try to form a procession and march to Hyde Park.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND attended the Harvard College exercises yesterday. He was warmly received in Boston. At the college James Russell Lowell delivered the chief address.

ACCORDING to the Controller of the Currency the volume of National-bank notes outstanding amounts to $217,000,000. Some of the banks will go out of business in view of the calls for the 3 per cents.

CARDINAL LAVIGERIE has applied to the different European Governments asking them to interpose with the Sultan of Zanzibar for the purpose of securing the missionaries in Central Africa from the hostility of the Arabs.

SINCE the failure to turn out Postmaster Woods at Joliet in order to give his place to a Democrat did not help the Will County mossbacks, as was hoped it would, in the election, the President has suspended Woods and made Robert L. Allen Postmaster.

IT is hinted that a system of police espionage has been resorted to in Washington for the purpose of obtaining facts in regard to the habits of Congressmen that might prove useful in case it was necessary to bring pressure to secure votes for the District of Columbia appropriations.

THE *Republique Francaise* says that in the interest of cordial relations between France and England M. Waddington, French Ambassador to England, has conveyed to Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, the opinion of France that England would be well advised if she would take the initiative and fix a date for the evacuation of Egypt.

THOSE who believe in omens have something to talk about. District-Commissioner Webb gave a dinner to President Cleveland Saturday. At the last moment Chief-Justice Cartter sent his regrets. This left a party of thirteen. The host, however, pressed his son into service as a guest, and Grover was left in ignorance of how narrowly he escaped having a shadow cast over his "luck."

THE demand for money was good, and the rates were strongly held. Sterling exchange was higher. Investment securities were quiet. In the New York Stock Exchange there was a moderate volume of business, and the list showed much strength.—Most of the Chicago produce markets were very dull, with little change in prices. Provisions were unsettled by the strike at the Stock-Yards, and corn was beared by the fact of fine weather, with the belief that there is an ample supply for the next twelve months. As compared with Saturday, pork and lard closed 2½ cents higher, meats 5 cents higher, wheat unchanged, corn ⅜ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent lower, rye ½ cent higher, barley 1 cent higher, and flaxseeds 1½ cents lower.

CHICAGO elevators contained last Saturday evening 9,921,486 bushels of wheat, 3,676,237 bushels of corn, 975,485 bushels of oats, 128,864 bushels of rye, and 557,299 bushels of barley; total, 15,259,371 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 14,373,210 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 57,559,352 bushels of wheat, 12,748,812 bushels of corn, 5,605,395 bushels of oats, 469,531 bushels of rye, and 2,485,114 bushels of barley. These figures are larger than the corresponding ones a week ago by 1,405,071 in wheat and smaller by 348,642 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago increased 621,631 bushels.

ABOUT 10,000 hogs were on sale yesterday morning at the Stock-Yards in this city over and above the current arrivals. The surplus referred to had been taken away by the packers, but were sent back for sale because the labor troubles interfered with work at the houses. The consequence was a decline of nearly 20 cents per 100 pounds on all the hogs that were for sale, including the fresh arrivals from the country. There was a loss of fully $16,000 on the latter, which has to be borne by innocent parties outside the city, the same amounting to more than the aggregate of the day's wages lost by the non-workers. Perhaps it does not strike them that in this respect, if in no other, they have been guilty of an act of gross injustice, and that to a class of men but poorly able to stand the loss. But their attitude has in it another element of wrong, irrespective of the position with regard to the employers. The erring men who have been workers, but now refuse to be so, are aiming a direct blow at the prosperity of the city, as their inaction tends to drive business away from Chicago to other points; and in just so much as they succeed in doing this will they lessen the value of the houses and lots that are owned here by thousands of their fellow-workers as well as by some of their own number. Only yesterday a committee from Fremont, Neb., was here making inquiries with a view to induce the removal of one or more of the packing-houses from Chicago to that city. And it is understood that people are [illegible] up to the same idea at other [illegible] prospect being that a grand exodus [illegible] packing interest will be invited if not [illegible] as a result of the labor troubles [illegible] Packingtown. It is a great pity that the recalcitrant workers cannot see the inevitable tendency of their movement. It is a thousand pities that the older ones among them, the men with families, who do see the case in its true light and want to work, cannot muster moral courage enough to assert their rights as against the younger hot-heads who control the movement.

HOW IT ALL HAPPENED.

Democratic reasons for the black eye of last Tuesday are as thick as blackberries. Every newspaper of that persuasion is a bush loaded with them. The general fact is conceded everywhere. From the solemn pines of Maine to the vineyards of Southern California there is no disputing about the grand aggregate of Bourbon disaster. Of course there is a gleam of blue in the sky here and there, but as a whole the horizon is draped in black clouds for the party so radiant and triumphant two years ago.

A wild and weird charge of "treason to the party" is filed in some localities. Men who have always trained with the Democracy and sat at its board devouring its bread and butter are fiercely charged with going back on it just when they should be true and leal. Some are indignant because they were overlooked in the distribution of the viands, others because their friends had to make way for somebody else's friend. Many a non-elect Congressman is gnashing his teeth and in the anguish of his soul cursing the day he ever had patronage to dole out among the faithful. He finds that in making one lukewarm friend he has made a dozen enemies, all boiling over with chagrin, disappointment, and vengeful wrath. The *dies iræ* of medieval verse is not so hot as the anger of these disappointed seekers after the bread of office. But herein the Democratic candidates were laboring under no new disadvantage. The Republican nominees for twelve consecutive Congressional elections had the same difficulty to contend with. The search for excuses must not rest there. There were more serious obstacles to success than mere discrimination between rival officeseekers.

The organs of the Administration insist that the setback was a rebuke to the spoilsmen, who have bitterly opposed civil-service reform and been unwilling that it should serve as a cloak to executive hypocrisy. They point in proof of this theory to the defeat or great falling off in the vote of numerous candidates for reëlection to Congress who were well known to be old-fashioned Jacksonian Bourbons. Right here is our own Frank Lawler, the undisguised champion of offensive partisanship—the more offensive the better—getting through, if at all, by the skin of his teeth; or, more properly speaking in his case, by the hair of his teeth. He made an issue on the Administration, distinctly soliciting support in the hope of making Grover Cleveland shake and tremble in his paralyzing presence. Others made the same issue, only less bluntly, and with no less reactionary effect.

But the more prevailing disposition is to see in the result a rebuke of the Administration. The President is too mugwumpish to suit the party, and the people have served notice, say the advocates of this theory, upon Mr. Cleveland that he must stop posing for a reformer or quit politics at the end of his present term. The "boys" want the offices, and will have them or turn up the toes of the man who thwarts them. They must have a chance at the crib. It is true the Republicans have been kicked out, notwithstanding that flaunting lie, the Curtis letter, but their places have been given, in many cases, to respectable old fossils who have no more "influence" than last year's stubble. The President is accused of being an amateur with no conception of the real demands of practical politics.

A catalog of Democratic disadvantages should no doubt include the Administration, pro and anti; but there were causes at work deeper than the spring from which the water of patronage is drawn. Underneath personal and petty disaffections lie more potent factors of general discontent. As a law-making power the Democracy is a pusillanimous failure. Every great question was either dodged or bungled during the nearly nine months that Congress was in session. The President and his party friends in Congress were criss-cross, and either did nothing or did the wrong thing. The defeat of Morrison and the narrow escape of Carlisle illustrate the disgust of the people with men who pretend to be revenue reformers and can only suggest a horizontal reduction, the most imbecile of all conceivable readjustments of the tariff. It is not even a blind-stagger of discrimination between the fostering of monopolies and the nursing of infant industries. Mere depletion of the Treasury is not reform, and the people are tired of the pseudo statesmanship which thinks it is.

THE ALLERTON PROPOSITION.

An anonymous correspondent, signing himself "Justice," writes to THE TRIBUNE taking issue with the proposition made by Sam Allerton that the butchers in Packingtown shall contribute 50 cents a week out of their wages to make a fund for the purchase of a plant and go into business on the coöperative plan, and contends that the packers should distribute out of "the millions which they have unlawfully made out of the men" 25 cents a day over and above the market rate of wages. This is an absurdity on its very face, as business is not done on benevolent principles. If it were it would speedily be in the hands of the Sheriffs.

The correspondent, however, slurs over the real issue pending in this strike. It is not a question of 25 cents a day or of pay at all. It is a question of forcing the packers to stop work and the use of their machinery and plant two hours a day and compete with other places working ten hours, after the packers had tried the experiment for several months and found that it could not be done at a profit. It is simply a question of making eight-hour establishments compete with ten-hour houses further west, and if these men will not work ten hours and keep them going, whether other men who are willing to do it shall be allowed the privilege. These are the points involved, and upon their settlement hangs the continuance or abandonment of business in Chicago.

But returning to the point raised by the correspondent, he cannot but see that he is talking foolishness. The profits which have been made by the packers have not come out of the pockets of their employés, who have received exactly what they have voluntarily contracted to work for and have done with it what they pleased; but the profits have been made out of the *consumers*, to whom the meats have been sold throughout the United States and the world. The farmers have furnished the raw material, the laborers have cut it up for higher wages than is paid elsewhere for such work, and the packers have shipped the meats to consumers and sold it to them at the best price they could get. If the packers made a profit it was equitably theirs; and if they sold at a loss they had to stand it, and none of the loss came out of the wages of their hands, and that is the whole case in a nutshell.

Lawler's "Banner District."

During the recent campaign Congressman Lawler sent out the following flamboyant circular, which we print in full:

> CHICAGO, Oct. 28, 1886.—*My Dear Sir:* The coming election is one of grave importance to the Second Congressional District. While I *fully realize that I will be elected*, still, owing to the representations of certain SELF-CONSTITUTED INDIVIDUALS who live outside the district and who seem to be jealous of the people of the Second Congressional District, *we have not occupied the position of influence in National affairs that we are entitled to.* In the future I am determined this must be changed; and in order that my hands may be strengthened I want to be backed up by the largest vote that was ever cast in the district; hence I appeal to you as a prominent and influential citizen and as a personal friend to make an extra effort to get out all the voters in your neighborhood and see that they cast a vote for me, so that when I return to Washington *I can speak for the banner district of the State, backed up by a majority that will cause the Administration to respect the claims of the Second District.* Yours truly,
>
> FRANK LAWLER.
>
> P. S.—Inclosed you will find a few pasters, which you will use to the best advantage.

The above circular, found among the effects of the deceased, contains a sufficiently clear statement of what "Our Frank" proposed to do before he was overtaken by the winds of destiny. It is evident, in the first place, that he intended to be the leader of the Illinois Democracy in Congress. It is probable that he arranged this with his friend Harrison when John Colvin was sent down with his barrel to defeat Bill Morrison. In the second place, while he fully realized that he would be elected, he was not content with this. His vaulting ambition was to represent the "banner district of the State," backed by which he could enter the Fiftieth Congress as the Big Injun from Illinois, step into Morrison's place, and dominate the patronage. Instead of running a few post-offices in Cook County he would then have the swing of the State with all that it implies, and in 1888 would be its spokesman at the head of the Democratic delegation in the convention, and perhaps, who knows, he might reach after some very tall persimmons.

It is evident in the third place that "Our Frank" had sinister designs upon the President. It is no secret that there has been a coolness between Lawler and Cleveland, not so much because "the people of the Second Congressional District have not occupied that position of influence in National affairs that we are entitled to," as because Lawler himself could not get into the President's confidence. The latter was coy and shy at first, and evidently was not favorably impressed with him. At subsequent interviews the President wore a tired and bored look, and did not appear to listen when Lawler submitted his views on Jeffersonian simplicity. At last the President was obliged to apply an heroic remedy which was equivalent to the grand bounce. One day when Lawler called and commenced his usual screed the President interrupted him with an invitation to solve the following puzzle, which he placed before him:

0000 000 00 00

Lawler studied it for some time, but was finally obliged to give it up, and asked for an explanation, which the President promptly furnished by supplying a few up and down strokes to the initial and terminal letters, making it read as follows:

good god do go.

Had Lawler gone back as he contemplated from the banner district of the State he evidently expected that he would not have to study any more unpleasant puzzles, but would have his revenge by forcing the President to knuckle down to the Democratic banner-bearer. It was a well-laid scheme, but "the best laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft a-gley." As the banner district now stands, Lawler has a skin-of-the-teeth plurality, with acknowledged errors in Gleeson's favor and more tribulation to come in the wards yet to hear from. If he should succeed in squeezing in he must go at the tail of the procession and roost so low that he will not be visible to the naked eye. He is more likely to remain at home as a "self-constituted individual," whatever that may be. His district evidently knows the President's puzzle.

IT will probably never be known whether it was Mr. Cleveland or Gov. Hill that bribed the New York *Sun* to nominate Sam Randall for the Presidency in 1888.

THE Rev. Dr. McGlynn, who may be called the Peter the Hermit of the "St." George confiscation movement in New York, says that the "labor element propose to show their strength in the next Constitutional Convention of New York." Well, that is right. Let the so called "labor element," alias the "St." George confiscators, go ahead; let them pit themselves against the 250,000 farmers of New York and their stalwart sons and the 300,000 lot-owners of cities at the ballot-box from Buffalo to Montauk Point to contest the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and see where they will be left. The Constitutional Convention election will be an important test of strength. It will also give the Georgeites an opportunity to test their potency for "reform."

THE Democratic Thanksgiving turkey will be a very lean, tough, and tasteless old bird, with a leathery gizzard, no oysters in the stuffing, and no gravy whatever.

IT is reported that a majority of the members who will constitute the new County Board will elect Mr. Murry Nelson Chairman, and that among the very first things to be done by the reorganized body will be the appointment of a committee to investigate the McDonald-Schneider, Swissler, Kelling, and other bills not yet paid, and which County Clerk Ryan refuses to approve. It is most sincerely to be hoped that this will be done. It will be easy to prove rottenness enough for the first grand jury to be drawn by the new board to find several indictments on the evidence developed.

THE St. Louis (misnamed) *Republican* (why don't it swap names with the *G.-D.* paper?) moans and groans over the defeat of its friend William, who is laid out horizontally, while Jehu is driving furiously over him. The *R.* shoots this arrow at the Eastern high-tariff Sam Randall Democrats:

> We recognize and admit the effects of the defeat to the full, even including the possibility of *altered relations* between the Western Democracy *and the Administration*. Democrats now recall that Morrison was not a favorite with the Administration, and that Mr. Randall, the formidable opponent of his tariff-reduction policy, was; and it would not be unnatural if the sympathy they feel for the distinguished Illinois Democrat should be mixed with some feeling of resentment toward his Democratic opponents.

BILL SPRINGER is charged with being the author of the ghastly joke that the reason why he was so freely scratched all over the Thirteenth District was because the buckwheat season had begun. This effort indicates that the campaign has had a very depressing effect on the honorable Bill. Thirteen came so near being an unlucky number for him this year that his chin still quivers when he tries to smile.

PERHAPS Col. Morrison would accept the Austrian mission.

To THE everlasting credit of Sculptor Bartholdi be it said he knew better than to encircle the brow of Liberty with a garland.

ATTENTION has been called to the fact that the City Attorney, who is not a county officer, sits as a member of the Canvassing Board of the election returns of the Town of Lake, and also of the vote on the new Election law in Cicero, Lake View, Hyde Park, and Jefferson. This is clearly not the intention of the law. The City Attorney has no official connection with the outside towns, and if objection is made to his participating in the canvass of the vote cast in them he will probably retire. The County Judge would probably decide that this would be the wisest course. The apparent irregularity shows very clearly the necessity of considerable amendment in the law. Provision ought to be made that the outside towns should be represented in the Canvassing Board by either the Supervisor or the Town Attorney. The latter officer, for uniformity's sake, would probably be better. In the case of the present canvass it is probable that City-Attorney Washburne will not participate in the case except as far as the city vote is concerned. The law will undoubtedly be amended in the particular here referred to, and by the changes suggested elsewhere, at the next session of the Legislature.

WITH the free-trade wing of the Democratic rooster almost entirely shot away the old fowl presents a forlorn and lopsided appearance that ought to awaken sympathy rather than derision.

SOME idea of the character of the London Socialists may be obtained from the following significant passage in the cable dispatches concerning the London enthusiasm about Henry George's big vote: "Mr. Morrison Davidson, Mr. George's particular friend, uttered a few whoops and then drank Mr. George's health steadily until he was taken home." How many more of the disciples of "Progress to Poverty" exemplify it in the way that Mr. Morrison Davidson does?

ASIATIC cholera has been slowly making its way northward in Europe, and at last it appears in Vienna. Months ago it began its march at Brindisi. Passing up the western shore of the Adriatic, it tarried for a time in Venice, and passed eastward to Trieste and Fiume. From the head of the Adriatic it crossed to Buda-Pesth, on the Danube, and it now prevails there and in neighboring villages. Thus far only one case has been reported in Vienna, and it is not probable that many cases will be found there. Fortunately, the progress of the disease this year has not been marked by great mortality.

MR. ROOSEVELT is to be congratulated. It is not every defeated candidate that can drown his sorrows in matrimony.

CURRENT NOTES.

"What is the Potter's Field?" asks a correspondent. It seems to be reading "Ostler Joe."—*Rambler.*

A new book is out called "A Girl's Room." It is not so good as her company.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Base-baller (to poker player)—"Well, the two clubs made it lively for the boys this afternoon." Poker player—"Two clubs? What fool drew to 'em? And filled, did he?"—*Rambler.*

Swarms of whiting, or, as they are sometimes called, Presidential fish, because their visits occur once in four years, are now in the river and are being caught in large quantities. They have remarkable appetites and bite at anything.—*Providence Journal.*

Eight millions of umbrellas are made in this country every year. Half a million are imported from France. This makes about one umbrella to every seven persons. One person buys the umbrella; the other six steal it from him and use it.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

"Some men are very careless," remarked Dumley. "I went into a cigar store this morning and on the showcase lay change for a $5 bill, which some customer had evidently forgotten." "I say, Dumley," whispered Featherly, "have you got it yet?"—*New York Sun.*

Mrs. Winkle—"O, my dear, that lovely play you and I saw together before we were married is to be produced again. Let's go." Mr. Winkle—"The one with the lovers in it who die for each other?" "Yes." "What's the use? It did us no good. We went on living."—*Omaha World.*

Mrs. Jones—"I am told that your husband is worth a great deal of money in the old country, Mrs. Macnamara?" Mrs. Macnamara—"Troth an' he is, ma'm. The Government over there will pay $5,000 for Mac any day they can lay their hands on him."—*Lowell Citizen.*

"I tell you, Bradley, that's the smartest dog in the world." "No smarter than a monkey I saw on Walnut street yesterday. He belonged to an Italian organ-grinder. He could count." "The Italian?" "No, the monkey." "O, nonsense, Bradley." "Anyhow, I saw him run up a column."—*Philadelphia Call.*

"No, George," she said, "I cannot marry you. I shall always esteem you as a friend, but I cannot be your wife." George hesitated. "Clara," he said, brokenly, "will you grant me one favor before I go away forever?" "Yes, George," she replied, kindly. "What is it?" "Please put your refusal down on paper. I'll feel safer."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Physician—Your husband, madam, is suffering from nervous prostration. Madam—Yes, sir. Physician—And he needs something to quiet him. What is his business? Madam—He is a detective, sir. Physician—Well, slip a $5 bill into his hand when he isn't looking every two hours during the night, and I'll call again in the morning. Good day.—*New York Sun.*

Omaha Evangelist (at Wa[illegible]k)—"Yes, I have come here for the purpose of starting a temperance revival. Wayback [illegible]—"Too late, mister, we had a fight [illegible] temperance at election; us temperance folks [illegible] and we've got the new law in operation [illegible]ready." "Well! well! That's delightful news." "Yes, no need to waste any time here; you ought to give them there Red City boys a talkin' to, though." "I will start for Red City at once. By the way, what are your new regulations here?" "It's agin the law, now, ter shoot a man fer not drinkin'."—*Omaha World.*

PERSONALS.

Ex-Speaker Galusha A. Grow announces himself as a candidate for United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

William Reynolds is the oldest voter in New York. He is 98 years and 11 months old, is bright and cheerful, and hopes to live to vote for Blaine in 1888.

William R. Morrison's name is frequently mentioned in Washington in connection with the Turkish mission, but it is not likely the President will say Turkey to him.

Mrs. Cleveland is an accomplished pianist, but shakes her head mournfully when asked if she can sing. However, Mother Folsom can produce sufficient vocal music for the White House.

H. M. Hoxie, Vice-President and General Manager of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, is still sick in New York, but the three doctors who are attending him say there is no doubt of his ultimate recovery.

Admiral Porter proposes to write another book as soon as his health has grown better. He received $30,000 bonus for his naval history and gets a royalty of 20 per cent on all the books sold. Thus far he has received about $50,000 in all.

Allen Thorndike Rice, editor of the *North American Review*, is a brunet. He wears small, black side-whiskers, is of medium hight, has a frank, open expression and very expressive eyes. He always dresses neatly and is very pleasant and quiet in his manners.

The late Genevieve de Perusse des Cars, Duchess of Vallombrosa, was almost the last real grande dame of France. "A perfect woman," says the *Morning Post* of London, "nobly born, nobly bred, with the good traditions of a race ever faithful to its King as loyal to its friends, she possessed also the happiest equilibrium in her gifts and qualities. A woman of the world in its best sense, she had a strong personal piety, and brought an unflagging energy to the discharge of duties. Her life was of the simplest order; at church, under her ancestral trees, happy among her villagers, her children, and her pets."

Mrs. Sarah D. Friend of Etna, Me., is in her 80th year, and within the space of three months has made six log-cabin quilts and two other quilts made in a similar manner, cutting all the pieces herself, and drawn three large rugs and some other sewing for the family, besides doing some mending and knitting.

Roscoe Conkling has not forgotten the peculiar metaphors of his Senate days. The latest remark credited to him refers to his efforts to impeach the testimony of a red-nosed witness who, Mr. Conkling thought, had lied while in the witness chair. In addressing the jury Mr. Conkling spoke of him thus: "Gentlemen, I think I can see that witness now—his mouth stretching across the wide desolation of his face, a fountain of falsehood and a sepulchre of rum."

Theodore Roosevelt has sailed for London, where he is to wed Miss Edith Carroll. She is 19 years of age, and is the youngest daughter of Gov. Carroll of Maryland, a family famous for its great wealth and blue blood. A sister of the prospective bride recently married an English nobleman. It is at this gentleman's house that Miss Carroll is staying. Mr. Roosevelt is about 30 years of age, and has been a widower about two years. He is very wealthy. The marriage will take place in London.

SLINGS AND ARROWS.

The Republican party has already got a good grip on the Presidency for 1888.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Three cheers for Dr. Cleveland! Nine cheers for Mrs. Dr. Cleveland! Particularly the latter.—*New York Sun.*

The Republicans of Minnesota have won a victory, but they are spelling the word with a lower case "v."—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

The Administration may claim that it has been indorsed providing it is opposed to the majority of its party.—*Providence Journal.*

The Democrats have the House, but we will bet a big apple that they don't know what to do with it, now they've got it.—*New York Tribune.*

How Harvard has progressed in 250 years. Old John never heard of a football team when he was alive and preaching. The world do move!—*Boston Herald.*

What profiteth it us if Mr. Cleveland is received with shouts at Richmond while Mahone is getting in his work on five Congressmen?—*Kansas City Times (Dem.).*

George will find his State-rent system in full force over the portions of India farmed by the miserable poverty-stricken ryots, and it has crushed them almost to death.

Thanksgiving-Day comes between the election of the new Congress and the meeting of the old one; but let us try to be thankful in spite of such thoughts.—*Baltimore American.*

There are men in the Illinois and Ohio penitentiaries for having committed frauds less glaring than those perpetrated by the Democratic Canvassing Board of Marion County.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Mr. Cleveland has perhaps observed that the leading organs of Democratic opinion in New York do not agree with his view that the Administration was not on trial in Tuesday's election.—*Omaha Bee.*

Late returns show that the Hon. Elijah M. Haines is buried under an avalanche of votes. It remains to be seen, however, whether Mr. Haines is buried face downward, so that he can scratch in the right direction when he revives.—*Peoria Transcript.*

The rumor that proof has been discovered showing that George Washington ate with his knife has caused some consternation. But there is no cause for alarm. Whatever George may have done with his knife, he always knew what to do with his sword.

Sam Jones had a mixture of success and failure in Canada. He was very popular with many, and made money, but was severely criticised by press and pulpit. The clergymen of the Church of England accused him of blasphemy, while he shocked many laymen by his use of tobacco. Altogether he made a sensation in quiet Toronto.

At the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, a few days ago, the clerks asked Mr. Blaine for the hat he had worn during his Pennsylvania and New Jersey campaign. He gave it to them, and they presented him with a new one in return. This was satisfactory all round. The clerks had a relic of more or less sentimental value, while Mr. Blaine had a new hat.

Speaking of Jay Gould's tour over his network of Southwestern railways the Baltimore *Herald* says that though he found the lines making money he left the brakemen still working for $1 a day. A brakeman writes to the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* and says that not one of the brakemen on the Gould system works for $1 a day. They receive from $2 to $2.75 a day. The writer thinks the truth should be known in justice to the brakemen as well as Gould.

A feature of the election at Battle Creek, Mich., the other day was that "out of 640 ballots cast by the Democrats 200 were headed 'Anti-Cleveland.'" Whether this represented unappeased hunger for office, or disappointment because the wrong man got it, or dissatisfaction at the failure of the President to make his Administration markedly different from its Republican predecessors, this decided "kick" is rather significant. As goes Battle Creek so goes Bitter Creek.

Anarchy, in the current sense, may be defined to be the right of everybody to do as he or she pleases, and to prevent other people from doing the same. When Mrs. Parsons, the sable sibyl of this school, was holding forth in the Cooper Union recently she sharply requested the male auditors more than once "to take off their hats and stop smoking." The exhortation was illogical. The defiance of civilized customs which offended the speaker was strictly Anarchical. The brutes were simply defying law and order in their way as the Parsons woman did in hers.

It Was Merely Pickwickian.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* If the President really means what he has said regarding the participation of Government officials in campaigns, either he has been singularly unfortunate in making it clear to the understanding of the Postmaster-General, or else the Postmaster-General is a deep-dyed traitor in the Administration camp, and deserves prompt and condign punishment. One thing is certain: if Vilas is allowed to retain his position in the Cabinet without rebuke the public will be justified in regarding President Cleveland's civil-service policy somewhat of a farce.

Where the Chromo Is Appreciated.

Philadelphia *Press:* An unsuccessful attempt has been made to form an art club in St. Louis, and the *Globe-Democrat* mournfully confesses that "art is not an established thing in St. Louis." It will be remembered that St. Louis is the town where the man gladly accepted a new chromo for a present in preference to "one of them infernal old-fashioned hand-made pictur's."

A Bigger Man than Queen Victoria.

Denver *Tribune:* We boast of our freedom, but under the rule of a man like Cleveland are we as free as the English people are? The Queen can hardly lift her hand to interfere in any manner in the Government of England. But our President can lay his hands on the machinery of our Government and shake it in every part. We want no despots in America.

Nothing but Oleomargarine.

Detroit *Tribune:* Tuesday's vote shows that the third party's new accessions do not come very largely from the Republican party. The third party folks have found out that churning Republicans does not bring prohibition butter.

The Bristles of St. Louis.

St. Louis *Republican:* Chicago is to set up a splendid statue of Shakspeare in Lincoln Park. Some echo of the Bacon controversy must have reached them and produced the impression that Shakspeare had something to do with pork.

Waiting for the Dull Thud.

Dallas *News:* "Did you hear something drop?" quoth Parsons to the reporter. Probably the reporter did not, but if he will keep his ears in good condition he may hear something drop in a short time.

No Dark-Lantern Business.

Davenport *Democrat:* The Labor element is going to have a bearing in politics, but it will be after secret nominations and pass-word campaigns are put under the ban.

The Fact of the Matter.

Washington *Sentinel* (Dem.): The Prohibitionists, we mean the professional class, have fought nobly against the Republican party, but with little success.

LAWLER WILL GET THERE

WITH A PLURALITY OF EITHER SIX OR SIXTEEN VOTES.

The Canvass of All the Precincts Ended—Some Exciting Moments for Lawler as the Apparent Plurality Shifts from Side to Side—Near a Fainting Fit—Witnesses to Be Examined Concerning Half a Dozen Precincts, but the Result Will Not Be Affected.

The official canvass of the votes cast in the Second Congressional District was completed yesterday afternoon, and Frank Lawler will represent the district in the Fiftieth Congress. His plurality is only 6, although the official declaration of the result may give him 16. There is but one precinct in which there is even a probability of the vote being changed; but whether changed or not Lawler will still be the Congressman-elect. The official canvass gives the following figures for the respective candidates:

Ward.	*Woodman.*	*Lawler.*	*Gleeson.*
Fifth	1,125	2,334	3,108
Sixth	1,314	1,538	2,089
Seventh	1,020	1,988	1,805
Eighth	516	1,509	716
Totals	3,973	7,369	7,368

Lawler's (Dem.) plurality, 6.

When the Board of Election Commissioners resumed the canvass at 9:30 yesterday morning a great many interested spectators were in attendance. The United Labor party's representatives, the attorneys for the two especially interested candidates, and Frank Lawler were permitted inside the rail. "Our Frank" hung by the board all day long and acted precisely as if his life were really involved in the count. He was given several bad scares, and, on one occasion, the reading of the returns made his little, beady eyes bulge out as if there were a thousand pounds of pressure behind them. His face turned as red as a boiled lobster, and the perspiration started at the roots of his hair. This occurred quite early in the morning and resulted from 110 votes being recorded for Gleeson in the Seventh Precinct of the Sixth Ward, which gave him a lead of six votes in the race. What made the gain appear a substantial one was the fact that in the Sixth Precinct a similar gain for Gleeson had been wiped out because only one of the tally-sheets showed the increase of ten votes, while the other two and all of the poll-books only gave him sixty-one votes, which corresponded with the police returns as published Wednesday. In the Seventh Precinct, however, the returns were reversed, as only one tally-sheet showed the minimum figure, the others and the poll-books showing 110. By parity of reasoning the 110 votes should be counted for Gleeson, but it is probable that the official declaration will lop them off, as the aggregate number of votes cast in the precinct for the three Congressional candidates exceeds the total of votes cast as shown by the names on the poll-book.

As the canvass proceeded it was found that Gleeson lost eight votes in the Tenth Precinct of the Sixth Ward and eight more in the Fourteenth, making a probable loss of sixteen, and in any event a net loss of six, which again put Lawler in the lead by ten votes. In the Fifth Precinct of the Seventh Ward the official returns gave Gleeson fifty votes, but as his vote here had been figured at fifty-two Lawler's advantage was increased to twelve. There was comparatively clear sailing until the Eighth Precinct was reached, and it was here that Lawler almost had a fainting fit. The police returns showed twenty-nine votes for Gleeson, but when one of the official returns showed seventy-nine Lawler gasped, and finally stammered out, "What?" His trepidation was soon relieved, as a moment's investigation demonstrated that Gleeson was only entitled to twenty-nine.

The canvass being resumed, nothing affecting Lawler's lead was encountered until the Eighteenth Precinct was reached. The official returns gave him sixty-one votes, six less than he had been banking on, and of course reduced his lead to six. That portion of the Eighth Ward belonging to the Second District (from the Eleventh to the Twenty-fourth Precincts, inclusive) was then taken up and canvassed. Several squabbles occurred but no changes in the figures as heretofore published.

The members of the board, including Judge Prendergast and City-Attorney Washburne, together with Frank Lawler, the attorneys for the several candidates, C. G. Dixon, and several others, held a long private conference over the disposal of such precincts as had been temporarily passed, with a view of announcing the official count before adjournment, but as both sides failed to keep the agreement entered into the official announcement was delayed. Before taking up these precincts Judge Prendergast addressed those in the room, and said that, on the request of the interested parties, certain precincts had been passed because there was a protest against the vote as shown by the returns being recorded. Allegations had been made by both sides of various kinds, the principal ones being that several precinct returns were incorrect in that the judges had omitted to count certain pasters, and in other cases had improperly counted pasters. Judge Prendergast said further that the board had no judicial powers to hear a contest, nor any to ascertain, as a Canvassing Board, whether the judges made a correct canvass or not. The board's only power was to canvass the returns made by the judges of election, and only in cases of a glaring discrepancy could it be expected even to go so far as to find the best means to obtain the actual result. The board had no power to determine what vote the judges should return, nor any power to correct the count of the judges. Under Sec. 95 of the City-Election law, which provides that if the board finds anything to indicate that a change has been made in the returns since they were signed by the judges and clerks of election, it had the power to examine persons as to the result declared by the judges immediately after the votes were counted, and in all such cases it became a duty to declare the result, not in conformity with the altered returns, but in accordance with the result as at first declared. The idea was an erroneous one that the board had any power beyond that just stated.

When Judge Prendergast finished speaking he directed that the returns from the several passed precincts be taken up. Objection was raised by either the friends of Gleeson or by Lawler himself to the vote in every one of the passed precincts being recorded until the judges and clerks were examined, and as a result of this the judges and clerks of the following precincts will be cited to appear before the Board of Election Commissioners at 2 o'clock today: The Sixth, Seventh, and Nineteenth Precincts of the Sixth Ward, and the Fourth, Eighth, and Tenth Precincts of the Seventh Ward. The board authorized the announcement that evidence touching the declaration of the result in those precincts would be received, and warned the interested parties to prepare themselves.

It was said that the numerous protests and objections made yesterday were for the purpose of making up a case for Washington, and that the official declaration of the result by the local board would not save a contest before the House of Representatives.

Monahan Has All the Votes He Needs.

The official count in the Fifth Senatorial District for State Senator resulted as follows:

Ward.	*Monahan.*	*Hildreth.*	*Seib.*
Sixth	720	500	1,165
Seventh	1,737	1,507	1,230
Eighth	544	507	379
Totals	3,001	2,514	2,774

Monahan's (Rep.) plurality, 227.

Henry George Asked to Come to Chicago.

Notice was given last night that the Committee of Twenty-one had telegraphed Henry George to see if he would come here to address a mass-meeting to be held in the central part of the city Saturday night. No response had been received, but if George cannot come it was announced that a jubilee mass-meeting would be held at the West Side Turner-Hall the same night, at which prominent labor speakers would be present. This was announced at the meeting of the Eighth Ward Labor League Club, which perfected a permanent organization. Gleeson and Dwyer were present and made congratulatory-speeches, and predicted great things in the spring.

Other Political News.

The canvass of the vote in the country towns was postponed by County Clerk Ryan until this morning, Justice Kersten being too busy to attend Monday morning.

The Prohibitionists say they are satisfied with the results of the late election. In Cook County they had expected to get 1,500 votes at the outside, but they got a little over 1,600 according to their own figures. Kane County, according to their returns, gave 646 votes, against 206 for St. John in 1884; McLean County between 600 and 700, against 449; Macon 643, against 395; Sangamon 567, against 195; Winnebago 1,006, against 524; Stephenson 283, against 185; Shelby 324, against 95.

The Campaign Committee of the United Labor party is continuing its work of organization for the election next spring. The ward captains have books on which the names of all who join the clubs are enrolled. The only qualification required is that the applicant for admission should sign a pledge renouncing forever all allegiance to the Republican and Democratic parties as being irretrievably corrupt. It is intended to organize ward clubs and wherever practicable precinct clubs as well. Fifty thousand is the vote they now predict for next spring, and they confidently expect to elect a Mayor. But they will not listen to proposals of fusion with the Democrats. They rejoice in having demoralized the Democrats and predict that they will "get at" the Republicans in due time.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Fra Diavolo"—The Grand.

The Boston Ideals have become an institution and a season without McDonald, Barnabee, or Miss Huntington would seem not only barren but almost revolutionary. There is a tinge of new life in the company this year, but it comes as an addition and not as a change. Mr. Ivan Morawski made his first appearance to a Chicago audience in the limited rôle of Giacomo in "Fra Diavolo," and one had little opportunity of judging. His singing was all of the buffo order, and one would hardly venture to say whether or not a good voice was concealed beneath his rather frantic attempts to be mildly humorous. Mr. Lawton made a satisfactory but very inobtrusive Lorenzo. The honors of the evening fell at the feet of Miss de Lussan and Miss Huntington. The two singers offer a pretty contrast: Miss Huntington, statuesque and of humorous frigidity, and Miss de Lussan, with a touch of oriental passion, perfumed with feminine delicacy and redeemed from insipidity by a sort of studied daredeviltry that would seem more at home on the French stage. There is nothing homespun about Miss de Lussan's Zerlina; it is a peasant maid, but the traditional peasant maid of the stage. Those who heard her last year would notice not an improvement in her voice—its faults are as patent as ever—but increased facility in execution. Her bits of colorature work are less labored and limited, and her upper voice rings brighter and truer. The choral work was disappointing last evening.

The second week of the Thalia opera company's engagement opened auspiciously last evening at the Columbia. "The Czar and Carpenter" was given to a good house.

AS REGARDS PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Some Definit Action to Be Taken by the Authorities.

Messrs. McChesney and Pierson of the Live-Stock Commission arrived in the city yesterday and took a room at the Pacific. It was understood that some definit and final action concerning pleuro-pneumonia would be taken. The commission, however, only listened to reports from several veterinarians who dropped in during the day. Wherever it was reported that pleuro-pneumonia prevailed the veterinarians were authorized to make a thorough investigation. This and some clerical work constituted the business transacted during the day.

In the evening the two Commissioners attended the Fat Stock Show at the Exposition. Mr. McChesney stated that they were not yet ready to appoint any one to appraise the cattle which are condemned or will be. He would personally prefer a dairyman, but such a man would not be a good judge of steers. The commission will be in session today. Gov. Oglesby has promised to appoint before long a Commissioner to succeed Mr. Robinson, who died last week. It is probable the appraiser will be appointed this week to place a value upon the diseased cattle at the distilleries, and when this is done the cattle will be killed.

To Prevent Pleuro-Pneumonia.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—Gentlemen from Jasper and Clinton Counties were in the city today with a view of securing active measures to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia, which has developed to an alarming extent within the last few days. They say that in their vicinity more than a thousand cattle are affected with the malady, which is incurable, and which is spreading rapidly. Dr. Navin, the State Veterinarian, has already ordered a number killed, and these gentlemen (Congressman-elect Cheadle among the rest) think that the State should pay for those killed, and wanted an official opinion from the Attorney-General to that effect. That officer, however, takes a very different view of it.

Two hundred head of spring calves, shipped from Northern Ohio about three weeks ago, were brought to Clinton, and 100 were sold there and sent to Illinois. The pleuro-pneumonia broke out among them, and two having been killed showed the disease unmistakably. The State Board of Health meets at Frankfort tomorrow to consider what can be done. There is no law regulating action in such a case.

THE CITY CAN'T BORROW MORE MONEY.

Hence It Can't Build Any Steam Bridges by the Issue of Bonds.

The popular demand for a double roadway steam bridge at Madison street has become so persistent and universal that at the last meeting of the City Council an order was passed requesting the Corporation Counsel to furnish an opinion as to whether or not the funds necessary for the construction of the bridge might be obtained by the city by the issue of temporary bonds or otherwise, and, if not, what legislation would be necessary to enable the city to construct a bridge at that or any point upon the river by temporary loans.

Corporation Counsel Hoffman yesterday prepared an opinion on the important question:

The question asked has been definitly settled by the Supreme Court. The city being now indebted to the maximum allowed by law it can borrow no money, temporarily or otherwise, for the purposes mentioned. As the question as to what legislation is necessary to enable the city to construct the bridge by means of temporary loans, nothing less than the amendment of the Constitution of the State would effect the object. The money to build the bridges cannot, therefore, be raised by temporary loans.

The question of providing more bridge accommodations is exercising the Council and the Department of Public Works. Yesterday the department made a draft of the possible approaches for a bridge as near Fourteenth street as could be secured. After an examination of the ground it was considered best to propose a bridge either at Maxwell street, which is south of Fourteenth, or at Wright street, on the north. Either of these projects might necessitate the erection of a viaduct from Wabash avenue to Canal street. As regards the Jackson street bridge Commissioner Prudy, after a consultation with the Mayor, addressed the Pennsylvania Railroad officials to the effect that in case an instant reply was not received the proposition to build a single roadway bridge across Jackson street would be immediately carried into effect. Such a bridge would not be advantageous to the company, and it is thought this will bring them to time.

House-to-House Inspection.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—The State Board of Health has received the report of the house-to-house inspection made by the Board of Health of the City of Springfield. There were found to be in the city 4,7[illegible] houses; the sites of 4,094 were good, 437 fair, and 207 bad; only 453 are sewered. Of these 3,720 are built of wood, 1,009 of brick, and 19 of other materials. The basements or cellars of 2,188 were dry and 724 damp, while the ventilation of 2,329 was good, 271 fair, and 253 bad, and the general condition of 2,359 was good, 248 fair, and 194 bad; 3,088 cisterns were in good condition, 39 fair, and 48 bad, while 3,[illegible] wells were in good condition, 225 fair, and 115 bad. Of this latter the water of a number was examined and found to be unfit for use, and were accordingly condemned owing to their contamination from surface drainage.

During the time of inspection there were found 152 cases of sickness, showing the general health of the city to have been very good. Some of these cases were attributable directly to the water-supply.

The vaccinal status was found to be as follows:

Adults vaccinated..........
Adults not vaccinated..........

Adults revaccinated..........

Children vaccinated..........
Children not vaccinated..........

A Peculiar Method of [illegible]

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—[illegible] prominent and wealthy contractor [illegible] stonemaker, died very suddenly [illegible] ously yesterday.

A queer document was found and afterwards [illegible] purporting to be his will, giving in [illegible] that he should have no funeral ceremonies; that nobody should [illegible] of his death; that only his daughter [illegible] should follow his corpse to the [illegible] none but them should be permitted [illegible] that the four sons of the sexton [illegible] tery should be his pall-bearers, and no eulogies [illegible] nouncement before or after his [illegible] be made in the newspapers.

Cigarmakers Stop Work.

HAVANA, Nov. 8.—Work has [illegible] pended in all the cigar manu[illegible] city.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE
ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE
ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE
ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE
ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

BULGARIA'S LEGISLATURE PREPARING TO SELECT A PRINCE.

Willing to Wait in Humbleness Until the New Ruler Is Elected—Russia's Ambassador Negotiating with the Porte Regarding Alexander's Successor—The Country in a State of Siege—Trouble Anticipated in London Today—France Again Anxious About Egypt.

SOPHIA, Nov. 8.—The reply of the Sobranje to the speech of the Regent declares that the Deputies fully recognize the superhuman efforts the Government is required to make to maintain the law and peace, and are confident that the same abnegation will be continued until the throne is refilled. It also says that the Deputies are mindful that their duty is to immediately elect a Prince to succeed Alexander. The address does not refer to M. Karaveloff. It concludes with: "Long live free and independent Bulgaria."

The Sobranje has adjourned until Wednesday. In the meantime there will be private reunions of members to discuss the election of a Prince.

In regard to the Russian gunboats at Bourgas, the scene of the recent revolt, the Russian Consul there informed the Prefect that a gunboat was required to carry communications to and from Russia, as the telegraph wires were broken. The Russian iron-clad Mercury is at anchor in the harbor. Capt. Nabakoff, the Russian who led the revolt, has been arrested.

Gen. Kaulbars has sent to the Russian Consuls in Bulgaria, for circulation among the people, the formal thanks of the Czar for the reception accorded the Russian envoy. The Czar has also telegraphed to Kaulbars directing him to convey his thanks to those Bulgarians who show a desire to comply with the imperial counsels.

A state of siege has been proclaimed throughout Bulgaria.

Kaulbars has refused to communicate to his Government asking them to name a candidate for the Bulgarian throne because Bulgaria knows that Russia has declared the decisions of the Sobranje to be illegal.

Kaulbars has caused a report to be widely circulated that Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern will shortly be proclaimed successor to the King of Roumania.

A Russian vessel has been sent to Bourgas to track up conspirators escaping in boats.

It is asserted that Kaulbars directly instigated the revolt by telegraphing to the Russian Consul there that the whole of Bulgaria had risen and that the Ministry had been overthrown and the Deputies arrested. The Consul, it is stated, read the telegram to the soldiers of the garrison, many of whom took an oath of allegiance to the Czar.

A German Officer Arrested.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—Capt. von Rauch has been arrested for assisting the revolters at Bourgas. The Foreign Office has ordered the German Consul there to inquire into the case.

Negotiating with the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 8.—M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador here, has opened negotiations with the Porte regarding the election of a Prince of Bulgaria.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Socialists Announce that They Will Not Meet in Trafalgar Square.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The leaders of the Socialists announced early today that they had finally concluded to abandon the idea of holding a meeting in Trafalgar Square tomorow, Lord Mayor's Day.

The Socialists tonight decided to address a letter to Sir Charles Warren inquiring the reasons for the prohibition of the proposed Socialistic demonstration on Lord Mayor's day; also to send two members to Trafalgar Square to claim the rights of speech. If the two men are arrested no meeting will be held.

The Windsor Life Guards have been ordered to London to assist at the Lord Mayor's show. The Democratic Federation has written again to Lord Salisbury saying that the support of the clergy attests the depth of the distress among the working classes, and appealing to him to receive a deputation, and also to veto Sir Charles Warren's prohibition of the proposed meeting in Trafalgar Square.

The Board of Works has ordered that all public works in course of construction be barricaded in order to prevent the using of bricks today. Sir Charles Warren has requested the local authorities to keep the streets free from everything that can be used as a missile. The West End shops are being barricaded.

The Situation in Ireland.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—[Special Cable.]—The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* endeavors to deny the statement that Gen. Sir Redvers Buller refuses to assist in the eviction of tenants in Ireland when a landlord insists on unreasonable terms. He says that this is a report spread by the Parnellite press, and is based merely on Gen. Buller's refusal to send police for the ejectment of a stubborn tenant at 4 o'clock in the morning. The correspondent, however, offers no explanation of the similar conduct on the part of Capt. Plunkett.

O'Connor's Prediction About Gladstone.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.—At a banquet given this evening to the delegates to the Nationalist convention Mr. O'Connor in a speech said that when the present generation had passed away there would not be an Englishman or an Irishman who would not regard Mr. Gladstone as an ornament of the age.

GERMANY.

An American Anarchist Writes to a Convicted Brother in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—The Leipsic *Gericht Zeitung* publishes a letter from Bruno Reinsdorf, a New York Socialist, to the convicted compositor Drobner, stating that, owing to the arrest of Most and Schenck, the *Freiheit* will be transferred to New Jersey. He says that the authorities in America are worse toward Anarchists than are the German police, that the Anarchists are in bitter want of money, and that Most edited and managed the *Freiheit* for a week. The writer concludes by commenting on the bad state of the cause here, remarking that, to say nothing else, the Leipsic [illegible] appear to lose courage.

Troubles of the Workingmen.

The Cassel Government has prohibited a committee of workmen at Eschwege from assisting the striking shoemakers. The committee was appointed by a Nuremberg society which is suspected of Socialism.

The *Dantzig Zeitung* predicts terrible distress during the coming winter. It says that trade is paralyzed and that work is failing everywhere; that the authorities of the State dockyards discharge men weekly, and that in the arm-factories there are also many hundreds idle.

Frenchmen Arrested for Decorating Graves.

A French police agent named Roth and a wine merchant named Georges have been arrested at Ars sur Moselle for decorating the tombs of Frenchmen who fell in the Franco-Prussian war. The prisoners were taken on a train to Metz. Crowds cheered them along the route, and upon arriving at Metz they were received with a great demonstration. Prince Hohenlohe has advised the Berlin Government not to press the charge, but to release the men.

Minor Mention.

Emperor William has a slight cold and is in consequence obliged to forego the proposed hunt at Springe, Hanover.

The German State Railway Council has forbidden the employment of men in active service on the railroads beyond eight hours daily.

The malady of Prince William of Prussia increases alarmingly. Continuous injections in the nose, ears, and mouth fail to subdue the ac[illegible]lating virus.

According to the census of Saxony for [illegible] the population of the Kingdom was 3,182,003. [illegible] Dresden the population numbered 246,046 and Leipsic 170,340.

The culture of t[illegible] Germany, which has declined since 18[illegible], is now progressing, [illegible]97 acres having been planted this year, against 1,052,820 acres last [illegible].

The nuptials of Princess [illegible]abeth of Saxe-Weimar and the Duke of Mecklenburg have taken place in the palace [illegible] at Weimar. Among those present were the Crown Prince Frederick William and the Grand Duke and Duchess Vladimir of Russia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible] Politely Asked t[illegible] a Date for Her Evacuation of Egypt.

[illegible] Nov. 8.—The *Repu[illegible] Francaise* [illegible] in the interest of [illegible] relations between England and France M. Waddington, French Ambassador to England, has conveyed to Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, the opinion of France that England would be well advised if she would take the initiative and fix a date for the evacuation of Egypt. Before M. Waddington was instructed to act thus M. de Freycinet asked the Cabinets of Europe for their views on his proposed course. Turkey and Russia in response cordially indorsed France's plan, Germany and Austria maintained reserve, while Italy answered unfavorably.

Effect of Duval's Speech.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—[Special Cable.]—The speech of M. Raoul Duval in the debate on the budget in the French Chamber of Deputies Saturday has created a sensation. He caused murmurs of dissent when he urged his Conservative listeners to get rid of the prejudices of the salon and not to allow themselves to be swayed by feminine influence. He frankly avowed that, however bold he might be in the tribune, he often felt himself a coward when he had to encounter women in a salon. "Yet, why," he asked, "should they be afraid of the word 'Republic,' under which they had perfect freedom?" M. Clémenceau's paper, *La Justice*, is rather dismayed at the campaign which Duval has opened and fears that its success may lead to the formation of a conservative republic, which would be tantamount to a monarchy. The moderate journals are unanimous in applauding Duval's attitude.

Gleanings from Over the Sea.

The Cotton Produce Association of Alexandria has issued a report stating that there is a slight increase in the yield of the Egyptian crop over that of 1885, but that the ginning out-turn is no better.

A fire in the cathedral in Gran, Hungary, destroyed several pictures and damaged the interior badly. The edifice had a narrow escape from total destruction. This cathedral is considered the most magnificent modern building in Hungary.

Cardinal Lavigerie of Paris has applied to the different European Governments, asking them to interpose with the Sultan of Zanzibar for the purpose of securing the missionaries in Central Africa from the hostility of the Arabs. He says the Sultan alone is able to influunce the Arabs.

WEATHER INDICATIONS TODAY.

Light Rains Foretold for Illinois—Conditions Elsewhere.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9—1 a. m.—Indications: For Indiana, fair weather, followed by light rain, slightly warmer, southwesterly winds.

For Illinois, light rains, nearly stationary temperature, southerly winds.

For Iowa, local rains, cooler winds, shifting to northwesterly.

For Eastern Michigan, local rains, stationary temperature in the southeast portion, cooler in the northwest portion, southwesterly winds.

For Wisconsin and Western Michigan, local rains, cooler southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

For Minnesota and Eastern Dakota, local rains, followed by fair weather, colder winds, shifting to northwesterly.

Cautionary southwest signals continue at Mackinaw City, Mackinaw section, and Marquette, and are ordered for Grand Haven and Grand Haven section.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named, being 9 p. m. Chicago time:

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer	Thermometer	Direction of wind	State of weather	Rainfall last 8 hours
New York	30.15	34	N. W.	Fair	*
Washington	30.27	34	W.	Clear	
New Orleans, La.	30.18	56	S. E.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	30.21	35	S. E.	Clear	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.03	39	S. W.	Cloudy	
Oswego, N. Y.	30.00	35	W.	Cloudy	*
Rochester, N. Y.	30.05	30	S. W.	Cloudy	
Erie, Pa.	30.11	32	S. W.	Cloudy	
Cleveland, O.	30.15	30	S. W.	Clear	
Sandusky, O.	30.15	31	S. W.	Clear	
Toledo, O.	30.14	31	S.	Clear	
Detroit, Mich.	30.09	39	W.	Clear	
Alpena, Mich.	29.91	34	W.	Clear	
Escanaba, Mich.	29.82	39	S. W.	Clear	
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.96	45	S. W.	Clear	
Mackinaw City, Mich.	29.84	39	S. W.	Clear	
Marquette, Mich.	29.73	42	W.	Clear	
Port Huron, Mich.	30.05	35	S. W.	Cloudy	
Chicago, Ill.	30.06	40	S.	Clear	
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.94	39	S. W.	Clear	
Duluth, Minn.	29.73	44	S. W.	Clear	
St. Paul, Minn.	29.78	40	N. E.	Clear	
La Crosse, Wis.	29.88	45	S.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia.	29.97	42	S. W.	Cloudy	
Des Moines, Ia.	29.84	50	S. W.	Cloudy	*
Keokuk, Ia.	29.95	47	S.	Cloudy	
Cairo, Ill.	30.16	47	S. E.	Lt. rain.	*
Springfield, Ill.	30.08	47			
St. Louis, Mo.	30.07	51	S.	Cloudy	.03
Lamar, Mo.	29.94	45	S.	Cloudy	
Leavenworth, Kas.	29.85	45	S.	Cloudy	
Omaha, Neb.	29.77	44	S. E.	Clear	
Huron, Dak.	29.63	45	S.	Clear	
Yankton, Dak.	29.65	48	S. E.	Fair	
Moorhead, Minn.	29.60	57	S.	Fair	
St. Vincent, Minn.	29.53	40	S.	Clear	
Bismarck, Dak.	29.50	45	N. W.	Fair	
Fort Buford, Dak.	29.60	40	N. W.	Cloudy	
Helena, Mont.	29.84	35	W.	Lt. rain.	.09
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.73	38	N. W.	Fair	
Denver, Colo.	29.77	49	N. W.	Fair	
Dodge City, Kas.	29.72	47	W.	Clear	
El Paso, Tex.	30.02	55	W.	Clear	
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.92	54		Cloudy	
Fort Garry	29.46	41	S.	Clear	
Minnedosa	29.47	39	N.	Clear	
Medicine Hat	29.22	33	N. W.	Cloudy	.01

*Too small to measure.

Snow in Indiana—Warm Weather in Ohio.

LA PORTE, Ind., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—A blinding snow-storm prevailed here all day yesterday, leaving about seven inches on the ground. The mercury fell to 12° above zero. Much suffering will be caused by this sudden visitation of cold weather, as poor people were not prepared for it.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—In Toledo and vicinity the fields are green and the weather until recently has been as pleasant as May. Today ripe strawberries were plucked from under the snow, and second crops of small fruit are reported in all sections of the country.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

HAMBURG, Nov. 8.—Arrived, Suevia, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 8.—Arrived, Elbe, from New York for Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 8.—Arrived, steamer Lord Gough, from Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Arrived, steamer Servia, from Liverpool.

Arrest of a Chicago Youth.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—The police today received a telegram from the authorities of Chicago asking that Peter Wardell, a 16-year-old son of a wealthy resident of that city, be arrested. A detective was given charge of the telegram, and in a short time arrested young Wardell on Fifth avenue in company with a man whom the police regard with suspicion. Wardell had over $200 in cash on his person when arrested. He ran away from home last week, taking with him a large sum of money, which he has been spending very freely. Just before his arrest he had bought an overcoat and some other things for his companion. He said he found a pocket-book containing several hundred dollars on Twenty-sixth street, but this story is regarded as false. Wardell will arrive in this city tomorrow and take his son home.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

DR. JAEGER'S

SANATORY

Woolen Bedding

In summer the woolen covering permits the body to evaporate its surplus moisture, which linen bedding would retain; while in winter, when the body has no surplus heat, the non-heat-conducting properties of wool render it greatly superior to the chilly nature of linen. Moreover, damp wool will not chill, while damp linen or cotton sheets are a constant source of danger.

A correspondent of the *London Times* (Oct. 6, 1885), who has adopted Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woolen System, writes: "At night in the winter months my bed now warms me, instead of my warming the bed, as used to be the case with linen or calico sheets."

Pure Camel-Hair Blankets and Lap-Robes.

Camel-Hair Pillows and Sheets, Etc.

Woolen Sheeting and Pillow Cases.

Bed Comfortables.

These Camel-Hair Goods are superior to any ever before brought to this country. They are made of the finest quality of undyed, natural-brown camel hair.

Dr. Jaeger says of these Camel-Hair Goods: "The advantage of the natural-brown coverlets consists in their freedom from all artificial dye; this I personally guarantee. They therefore attract less dirt and evil odors, and secure a more undisturbed sleep."

These Blankets and Lap Robes may be considered indispensable to all who adopt the Sanitary Woolen System of Dr. G. Jaeger, and they will be found of the greatest use to travelers (protecting against damp and unclean beds) and sportsmen, as well as for driving and for carriage rugs.

For Prices and Particulars see our Illustrated Catalogue. Mailed on application.

☞ *Special Attention to Mail Orders.*

DR. JAEGER'S

Sanitary Woolen System Co.,

182 Wabash-av.,

NEAR ADAMS-ST.

W. T. MOORE & CO.

122 & 124 State-st.

Cold Weather Bargains!

Cloaks, Suits, and Furs.

$4.75.

125 Ladies' Short Wraps in a variety of styles and materials, Astrachan and Fur trimmed. Reduced from $7.50.

$6.25.

75 Ladies' Heavy Boucle Cloth Tailor-made Newmarkets in black and brown, all sizes. Reduced from $10.

$8.25.

65 Ladies' Brown Tailor-made Beaver Newmarkets, handsome metal buttons, sizes 32 to 40. Reduced from $12.50.

$10.00.

50 Ladies' Astrachan Jackets in black and brown, elegant satin lining. Reduced from $14.50.

$30.00.

25 Extra Fine Quality All-Silk Seal Plush Cloaks, 46 in. long, elegant satin lining, four seal ornaments. Reduced from $45.

50c.

25 doz. Russian Hare Muffs, satin lined. Reduced from $1.00.

$4.75.

5 doz. Natural Beaver Muffs, light, medium, and dark shades. Reduced from $7.50.

$4.50.

25 Goat Carriage Robes in black, gray, and white, Felt lining. Reduced from $6.25.

$3.98.

15 doz. Elegant Fur Capes, satin lined, Fur-down collar. Reduced from $6.50.

W. T. MOORE & CO.

29c.

Gents' Gray Mixed Shirts. Drawers to match.

45c.

Gents' White Merino Shirts. Drawers to match.

69c.

Gents' Fancy Striped Wool Shirts. Drawers to match.

79c.

Gents' Scarlet All-Wool Shirts, Medicated. Drawers to match.

98c.

Gents' Striped Camel's Hair Shirts. Drawers to mach.

$1.25.

Gents' Plain Egyptian Camel's Hair Shirts. Drawers to match.

$1.17.

Gents' Scarlet All-Wool Shirts, Medicated and Shrunk. Drawers to match.

39c.

Ladies' White Merino Vests. Pants to match.

49c.

Ladies' White Merino Vests, extra quality. Pants to match.

69c.

Ladies' White Wool Vests. Pants to match.

89c.

Ladies' Camel's Hair Vests, extra fine quality. Pants to match.

98c.

Ladies' Scarlet All-wool Vests, Medicated and Shrunk, extra quality. Pants to match.

W. T. MOORE & CO.

This is Our Brake
on High Prices.

The point of vantage from which we overlook our business is—we are manufacturers.

That's the lever that has brought us the largest retail clothing trade in the country, and made our prices a barometer.

Whilst our make of clothing is reliable and true, it is reasonable in price; in many instances less than inferior goods are sold for.

A fact deep and broad underlies this, cementing your interest with ours.

We have the reins of our work in making the clothing so thoroughly at our fingers' ends, allowing us to figure costs closely, and the business has grown to such great proportions that we are content with moderate profits.

We are satisfied that the wider we distribute this dependable clothing, the more surely we subserve your purpose to spend money economically, and get what will give unrivaled good and long wear.

Wanamaker & Brown,
Nos. 79 and 81 State Street,
Chicago, Ill.

—THE—

TONIC AND BLOOD PURIFIER OF THE AGE.

THE QUINTESSENCE

Of Medical Science and Experience.

AREND'S BEEF, IRON, WINE, AND CINCHONA.

It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates brain and nervous system, improves digestion, relieves liver and kidney troubles. It is skillfully made and of pleasant taste. The product of my own laboratory, its composition is an invaluable secret. The many imitations attest to its merits and popularity. For sale wholesale and retail by A. AREND, Druggist, Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av.

California Excursions.

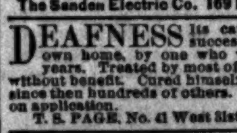
Our first Pullman Palace Car Excursion for San Francisco will leave Chicago Dec. 7, Kansas City and St. Louis Dec. 8, and monthly thereafter. The Southern Route. No storm region or snow blockades. No high altitudes. The tourists' favorite. Tickets good for six months. No charge to return different route. Very lowest rates. Send for circular.

JOHN E. ENNIS, Pass. Ag't Mo. Pac. R.R.,
86 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

ESTABLISHED OPTICIAN 1862.

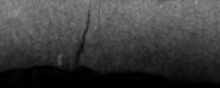
Special attention paid to properly adapting Spectacles and Eye Glasses, assisted by 30 years' experience and the best of Scientific Instruments.

WEAK MEN! Debilitated thro' Indiscretions or Excesses, WE GUARANTEE TO CURE by this NEW IMPROVED Electric Belt & Suspensory, or REFUND MONEY. Made for this specific purpose, CURE OF GENERATIVE WEAKNESS, giving continuous, mild, soothing currents of Electricity directly through all weak parts, restoring them to health and Vigorous Strength. Electric Current felt instantly or we forfeit $5,000 in cash. Greatest Improvements over all other belts. Worst cases permanently cured in three months. Sealed pamphlet 4c. stamp. The Sanden Electric Co. 169 LaSalle-st., Chicago.



DEAFNESS Its causes, and a new and successful CURE at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application.

T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st-st., New York City.



NEW SOFA BED

Call and examine it.

C. N. Hildreth & Co

221 & 223 State-St.

DOUBLE TRADE MARK

ANCHOR BRAND LINEN COLLARS

Are made with the New Patent Seamless Fold. They outwear two collars made in the old way. Ask your dealer for them, and take no other until you have tested them.

Four Ply Pure Linen. Over 100 Styles.

Latest Styles AT Popular Prices.

See that they have Anchor Trade-Mark on them.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Catalogues and Prices can be had of your dealer or the manufacturers, BEIERMEISTER & SPICER, Troy, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill.

PERRY, STEARNS & CO.,

JOBBERS OF THE

American Rubber Co.'s Goods,
Rubber Clothing,
Boots and Shoes.

117, 119, 121, 123 Market-st.,

CHICAGO.

A full line of Rubber Clothing made with the Jos. J. Byers' Epauletted Ventilation, the only comfortable Water-proof Garments.

Send for Price Lists.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE

And others suffering from nervous debility, exhausting chronic diseases, premature decline of young or old are positively cured by Dr. Horne's famous Electro-Magnetic Belt. Thousands in every State in the Union have been cured. Electricity instantly felt. Patented and sold 10 years. Whole family can wear same belt. Electric Suspensories free with male belts. Avoid worthless imitations and bogus companies. Electric Trusses for Rupture. 700 cured in '85. Send stamp for pamphlet.

DR. W. J. HORNE, INVENTOR, 191 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.

MISSES PEE[illegible]g Ladies' School, 221 Fifth-av. [illegible]rms, $500 a year.

SPECIAL SALE!

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Cor. Madison and Peoria-sts.

GREAT

BLANKET SALE!

BLANKETS IN ALL QUALITIES

35 to 40 Per Cent Less

Than Manufacturers' Prices.

Goods Marked in Plain Figures

And Displayed in "Lots" to Facilitate Inspection.

CHARITABLE SOCIETIES,

HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE PROPRIETORS

Will find this an Extremely Favorable opportunity of securing Extra Good Value

At Positively the Lowest Prices

EVER KNOWN

IN THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

"INSPECTION WILL PAY."

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Cor. Madison & Peoria-sts.

BLANKET SALE.

KEEP WARM

"BLANKET SALE!"

Here Is a Bargain.

500 Pairs Heavy Red All-Wool Blankets

For $2.65 pair.

Worth $4.50.

200 pairs Heavy and Fine White Blankets, worth $5.00,

For $2.85 pair.

250 pairs Larger and Better White Blankets, worth $6.00,

For $3.85 pair.

EXTRA.

20 pieces splendid Heavy Red Twill Flannels, all wool,

For 25c yard.

59c Sale

A PERFECT BOOM!!

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY!

Mail Orders Promptly Executed.

Dressmaking by first-class artists in the establishment.

Jas. Armstrong & Co.,

138 & 140 State-st.

Popular and Reliable Dry Goods House of Chicago.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS.

A LAND OF PERPETUAL SUMMER.

S. S. Morton, Prop. and Manager.

OPEN FROM NOVEMBER TO MAY.

New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Co. Steamers leave Pier 17, East River, every alternate THURSDAY for Nassau. Steamers leaving Nassau in March and April will call at a Southern port. For schedule of sailing days and rates of passage apply to J. E. WARD & CO., or R. W. PARSONS, 113 Wall St., New York.

New York address, Jas. Liddgerwood, 835 Broadway

DRUNKENNESS

Or the Liquor Habit Can Be Cured Without the Knowledge of Patient by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It INSTANTLY destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors. Can be secretly administered in coffee, tea, or any article of food, even in liquor itself, with NEVER-FAILING results. Thousands have been cured who today believe they quit drinking of their own free will. Indorsed by everybody but saloon-keepers.

For sale by BUCK & RAYNER, 117 S. Clark-st., or WM. M. DALE, corner Clark and Madison-sts., and at Lee's Drug Stores. Trade supplied by PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS, Chicago. Call or write for circular.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st.

Colored Dress Goods.

WE SHALL PLACE ON SALE THIS MORNING

1,000 Pieces

50-Inch All-Wool

HAIR-LINE CLOTH

SUITINGS

AT

85c

PER YARD.

We can recommend these goods as being the

GREATEST VALUE

Ever shown in our Dress Goods Department.

REGULAR PRICE,

$1.25.

☞ *Orders by Mail receive prompt and careful attention.*

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st.

CURTAINS and DRAPERY

We rec[illegible] to the notice of the [illegible]ur stock of

LACE CURTAINS

IN

Brussels, Renaissance, Colbert, Cluny, Swiss, &c., &c.,

AND

DOOR DRAPINGS

OF

Silk Chenille, Valour, Turcoman, Tapestry, &c., &c.,

Of which we can show the best assortment in the city, at lowest prices, suitable for

THE FINE TRADE.

100,000 SOLD IN ONE DAY IN NEW YORK CITY.

Official Medal "Liberty Enlightening the World." Statue one side, Bartholdi Medallion on the reverse; finest Medal ever sold. Size of SILVER DOLLAR. Patented by American Committee and M. Bartholdi. Mailed to any address on receipt of 25 cents. AGENTS WANTED. School-boys and others.

STATUTE OF LIBERTY M'F'G CO.,
30 Beekman-st., New York.

$8,000 City of Highland Park, Ill., Water Bonds.
$25,000 City of Marshalltown, Ia., Fund'g Bonds.
$10,000 City of Independence, Ia., Water Bonds.
$16,000 Scott County, Iowa, Court House Bonds.
$10,000 City of Clarinda, Iowa, Water Bonds.
For sale. Call or send for descriptive Bond List.

N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers,
115 & 117 Monroe-st.

Francis B. Peabody & Co.,
Mortgages,
Building Loans,
Investments.
No. 115 Dearborn-st.

S·A·KEAN·&·Co
(Suc. to Preston, Kean & Co.)
100 Washington St., CHICAGO. BANKERS
Deposit Accounts Solicited. Interest allowed on time deposits. Investment Securities. Send for Lists.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

Wm. B. Walker has this day retired from the firm of Geo. C. Walker & Co.
Chicago, Nov. 1, 1886.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago:

	Nov. 8.	Nov. 1.
New York	$141,793,801	$152,179,782
Boston	15,764,481	14,772,517
Chicago	[illegible]	9,947,000
Philadelphia	[illegible]	9,578,248
St. Louis	3,253,201	2,662,119
Baltimore	2,397,229	2,681,492
New Orleans	1,562,737	1,285,921

New York exchange was quoted as follows Saturday: Chicago, 25c discount@par; Boston, 5@20c premium; St. Louis, 50c discount.

There was no abatement in the demand for money in this city yesterday. Some of the bankers reported that it was in excess of their ability to loan. Persons who last week refused to borrow at the rates asked came back yesterday and offered their paper on the bankers' terms. The quotations were 6 to 6½ per cent for call and thirty-day money on the best collateral and 6, 7, and 8 for time. The strike has not yet affected business in this city to any considerable extent, but of course everybody expects that it will have an influence soon if it continues. Business-men in other cities who have dealings with Chicago are more afraid of it than our own people. Letters and dispatches are constantly being received from other parts of the country which show that the disturbance is a source of anxiety.

The shipments of currency to the country towns were moderate. There was quite a large outside demand for Eastern bills, which in some instances sold at par, though 25c discount was the most common rate. The supply is rather small. Sterling bills were higher in the afternoon, the advance being attributed to sales of stocks by German houses in New York and a scarcity of commercial bills, but cash bills were stronger than time, which indicates a better market for money in London. The following were the Chicago quotations of foreign exchange:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Bankers' sterling, posted rates	482	485½
Bankers' actual	481	484¾
Commercial sterling	479¾	483
Bankers' francs	523¾	520⅝
Commercial francs	527½	525
Bankers' marks	94⅞	95¼
Commercial marks	94	94½

There was some trading in securities, but the market does not yet show anything like activity. Among the sales were $3,000 Wisconsin & Minnesota 5s at 105, $2,000 Cook County 7s of 1892 at 114½, $1,000 Cook County 4s at 104, $1,000 city 4s at 104, $10,000 Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s at 103⅝, $38,000 Glenwood Manufacturing Company first-mortgage 6s at 101, $3,000 city railway 4½s at 100½, and $1,000 Chicago & Western Indiana 6s at 109¼.

The life of the Chicago stock speculator is not a happy one these days. He wants to buy, and he buys a little, but some untoward event happens, and the market disappoints him. If there had been no strike at the Stock-Yards yesterday the buying of stocks in this city would have been large. Even with the strike there was probably more buying than selling, but on the whole it was a dull day. New York and London operators were more influenced by the strike than those of Chicago, and there was considerable selling by timid holders, but the stocks were well taken and the bulls express the utmost confidence in the immediate future. There is an increasing disposition to operate in the low-priced fancies, and a good many pools have been formed. The room-traders, too, are giving them more attention than heretofore. The continued flow of gold from Europe to this country is an encouragement to the bulls. A shipment of 2,000,000 francs was made from Paris yesterday.

The tendency of silver is still upward. The quotation of bars in London yesterday was 46 3-16d per ounce.

The official report shows that the imports of specie at New York last week were $1,445,641, making the total this year $20,639,135, of which $19,108,554 was gold and $1,530,581 silver, against a total of $10,915,743 in 1885 and $18,767,223 in 1884. The exports last week were $179,194, making the total this year $45,411,837, of which $37,332,853 was gold and $8,078,984 was silver, against a total of $30,762,680 in 1885 and $49,849,310 in 1884.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "We can see nothing in New York & New England but a good sale at anything over 50. The annual report this week is as favorable as was hoped for and it is a showing of which President Clark and his directors may be proud. All the fixed charges and all the bonded indebtedness, including the full 7 per cent on the preferred stock, has been earned and the road kept in good condition, its credit immensely improved, and its standing as a New York line very materially advanced. Yet when one comes to talk of a dividend upon the common stock of $20,000,000 being guaranteed by a competing or connecting line, it should be remembered that in this exceptionally good year New York & New England only earned $11,000 surplus, or one-twentieth of 1 per cent on the stock."

There is a much more confident feeling in regard to the Mexican debt than formerly, and a considerable rise in the securities has occurred. This is attributed partly to an emphatic statement by the President of the Republic that the Government will continue to meet its interest obligations and partly to the settlement of the English debt. The *Mexican Financier* claims that the Government has adopted the "pay-as-you-go" policy, and that the debt is a mere bagatelle when compared with the resources with which to pay it.

A strong demand has arisen at the London Stock Exchange for the shares of iron and steel manufacturing companies. In the South of England the buying has been very extensive, and values have greatly appreciated, the reports from the various localities where the undertakings are situated encouraging the belief that better times have at last dawned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—[Special.]—The week opened with strong markets for securities, but the advance in the share list was hardly as much as had been expected. A few stocks like Delaware & Hudson, Jersey Central, Richmond & West Point, Hocking Valley, St. Paul & Duluth, and Norfolk & Western preferred moved up about 1@2 points, but the improvement otherwise was merely fractional, while later the whole temper of speculation changed.

The situation at the Chicago Stock-Yards, which was considered serious enough to warrant the calling out of the militia, was the one subject of discussion, and undoubtedly deterred the bull leaders from pushing their movements, while at the same time it encouraged some selling for the short account. A report emanating from Buffalo that the telegraph companies had made a sharp cut in rates had a depressing effect on Western Union and incidentally on the general market. This report, however, was subsequently denied. The room traders did a good deal of hammering during the afternoon, and to their efforts the decline was chiefly due. The leading operators look upon the Chicago troubles as merely temporary, and bought stocks on a scale down. The foreign houses, while not very active in the market, bought some stocks and sold others. The afternoon decline, outside of a few shares, was not much over a point. Union Pacific, Lackawanna, Western Union, Louisville & Nashville, Jersey Central, Northern Pacific preferred, New York & New England, Hocking Valley, and Consolidated Gas suffered the most. The buying on the decline led to some recovery. Ralliston & Bass sold 2,000 Western Union, but Savin was conspicuous in the raid on the stock. The movement in Richmond & West Point terminal was quite active. Lockwood & Crossman and Hallgarten & Quick each took 2,000 shares, and Meeker, Wilder & Co. bought considerable. The story that the Richmond & Danville sold 25,000 shares of terminal Saturday and had abrogated its old contract with the company whereby it acquired control of certain roads was officially denied. There was some selling of St. Paul late in the day on reports from the West that President Mitchell was very ill. Slayback & Kirkner sold Union Pacific down, and were active in depressing other stocks.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Nov. 8.	Closing Nov. 6.
Atlantic & Pacific	900	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11¼
Canadian Pacific	1,010	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	4,000	65¾	[illegible]	65	65
Central Pacific	100	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	[illegible]
Central Iowa	100	15	15	15	
C. & O.	520	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 2d pfd	800	13	12½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. & Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., B. & Q.	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., C., C. & I.	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con. Gas	8,855	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col. Coal & Iron	6,350	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cameron Coal	1,427	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., St. L. & P. pfd.	120	34	33	34	[illegible]
C. W. & B. pfd.	400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Falls	120	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Den. & Rio G.	1,175	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del. & Hudson	2,525	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D., L. & W.	19,700	142	[illegible]	141	[illegible]
Erie	7,500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

weather was fine and favorable to an early movement of the new corn, while there was more disposition to believe the surplus of the old added to the new will be found ample for all needs. This led to the letting go of rather large quantities to discouraged longs, and the offerings were freely taken by shorts who were anxious to get out of the deal and await in silence the outcome of the labor troubles. There was a fair shipping demand, but the lower grades were relatively easy, the discount tending to widen with the prospect of liberal receipts of new corn. May opened unchanged at 42c, and declined to 41⅞c, then reacted on liberal buying against "puts," advancing to 41⅞c at the close, with December at 5⅜c discount. Cash lots in store sold at 35¼@35½c for No. 2 yellow, 34½@34⅝c for No. 3 yellow, 35¼@35⅜c for No. 2, and 34¼@34⅜c for No. 3, with 33½@34c for No. 4. Free-on-board lots sold at 35@35½c for No. 3 yellow, 34½@35c for No. 3, and 34@34½c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 281,000 bu.

Oats were very dull for futures and declined ⅛c all round. December sold at 26¼@26⅜c, closing at 26¼c. November 1c discount and January ⅛c and May 4½c premium. No. 2 cash was quotably 25¼c, or about ⅛c lower. The sample market ruled steady at Saturday's prices. The offerings were small and all taken. Free-on-board lots sold at 25@27½c for No. 3, 27½@28½c for No. 3 white, 25⅝@26⅜c for No. 2, and 28½@30½c for No. 2 white. Total cash sales about 100,000 bu.

Rye was ½c higher, with 51c bid for November, 52c for December, and 53¼c for January. May sold at 58½c and closed at that bid. No. 2 cash sold (2 cars) at 51c. The offerings by sample were very light. Sales were: On track—1 car No. 2 at 52c. Free on board—1 car No. 3 at 46c; 3 cars No. 2 at 52½@53c.

Barley advanced ⅛c, November selling at 52¾c, December at 53¾@53⅞c, and January at 54@54½c, the two last-named deliveries closing at the outside figures. No. 2 cash sold at 52½@53c, or 1c better. The sample market improved about 1c by reason of light offerings and a good demand. Free-on-board, switched, and delivered lots sold at $13.00 per ton for screenings, 40@49c for No. 4, 45@52½c for No. 3, and 56@58c for No. 2. Total cash sales about 45,000 bu.

Millstuffs were easier, owing to larger offerings and only a moderate demand. Sales were: 11 cars bran at $9.50@10.62½; 7 cars middlings at $10.25@13.00; 1 car wheat screenings at $7.00; 2 cars shorts at $9.50.

Timothy was about 1c lower, at $1.64 for prime spot seed. The offerings were extremely light and sales were: 255 bags at $1.47@1.66 for common to choice seed. Futures were more active. Changes were made from the year to January at 6c premium for the latter. The year sold in the regular way at $1.68, January at $1.74, and March at $1.80. Clover was quiet and quotably $4.30 for medium prime cash. A sale of 19 bags choice seed was made at $4.40.

Flaxseed was fully 1¼c lower, at 94@94½c for No. 1 cash, the market closing at 94½c. Receipts 171 cars, and the demand light, buyers holding off for lower prices. Sales were: In store, to go to store, and on track—118 cars No. 1 at 94@94½c; 10 cars rejected at 92½@93c. November delivery sold at 94½c, or ¾c lower, December at 95¼@95½c, and January at 96½c.

A little more activity was noted on the street markets, especially for the leading products, butter and cheese, and a good, firm feeling prevailed all round owing to the cold weather. The dry-goods market was comparatively quiet, the volume of orders beginning to fall off, as is invariably the case shortly before preparations are made for the holidays.

The quantity of barley on passage to the United Kingdom is reported at 2,560,000 bu, against 750,000 bu at the same time last year.

About 10,000 hogs were on sale in the Stock-Yards yesterday over and above those unloaded from the cars for the day. The "retreat of the ten thousand" immortalized by Xenophon found a parallel in the sending back of so many hogs from the Stock-Yards by the packers because of the poor prospect of having them killed as intended.

Next Monday will mark the beginning of the winter term of storage on grain in this city. From then till the middle of April the maximum charge will be but 4c per bu, and the carrying differences in the speculative markets will be correspondingly less than in the summer season, when the storage charge is ½c per bu for each ten days.

Milwaukee reported early yesterday that the increase in the visible supply of wheat during last week was about 1,700,000 bu. The Chicago report subsequently made it 1,405,000 bu. The Milwaukee estimate was much the nearest of the two to the expectations of the trade here, the average of the guesses having been about 1,750,000 bu increase. The present "visible" is dangerously near to the limit of 60,000,000 bu which many people have been confident it would not pass this season.

It is probable that the proposition will be submitted on 'Change to send out quotations only once in about ten minutes, except to duly constituted Boards of Trade. It is thought that such a change would interfere to a great extent with the operations of the bucket-shops without seriously lessening the convenience of parties who want to do business with members of the board. To judge by the dullness of yesterday one might be tempted to think that the board has sunk to the position of a manufacturer of quotations for the bucket-shops, like the architect who draws plans for others to work on. But the bucket-shops themselves are now reported to be suffering from dullness. There are too many of them to permit all to do a brisk business. There is said to be a total of fully 800 of these institutions in different parts of the country, and the number is so great that they cannot all thrive. But only think of one tree being called upon to give support to so many parasites! That is virtually what it means, as they all "trade" on Chicago quotations.

Parties who have been long in the packing business have no difficulty in remembering the time when no one thought of shipping provisions to the seaboard via the lake route. Now the water is extensively patronized. The shipments of Saturday included 3,190 brls pork and 1,600 tcs lard by lake.

The following table shows the range of prices:

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK.			
November	$ 9.17½	$ 9.25 @ 9.30	$ 9.25
December	9.20	9.25 @ 9.27½	9.25
January	10.02½	10.02½@10.25	10.07½
February	10.12½	10.20 @10.27½	10.17½
LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.			
November	$ 5.87½	$ 5.87½@ 5.90	$ 5.87½
December	5.87½	......@ 5.90	5.90
January	5.95	5.97½@ 6.00	5.95
February	6.05	6.02½@ 6.05	6.02½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	$ 5.10	$ 5.12½@ 5.15	$ 5.15
February	5.12½	5.15 @ 5.17½	5.17½
WHEAT.			
November	73¾	[illegible]	73¼
December	74⅝	[illegible]	74⅝
January	75⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	81⅝	[illegible]	81⅜
CORN.			
November	35¼	[illegible]	35¼
December	36⅝	[illegible]	36⅛
January	37	[illegible]	36⅝
May	42	41⅞@ 42	41⅞
OATS.			
November	25¼	.......@ 25¼	25¼
December	26⅜	26¼@ 26⅜	26¼
January	26⅜	.......@ 26⅜	26⅜
May	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	November.	December.	January.
No. 2 spring	$ 87½	$ 88⅝	$ 88⅝
No. 2 corn	42⅞	....	37⅞
No. 2 oats	29⅝	29¾	....
Pork	8.65	8.70	9.55½
Lard	6.07½	6.07½	6.15
Short ribs	4.82½	....	4.80

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Saturday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1886.	RECEIPTS. 1885.	SHIPMENTS. 1886.	SHIPMENTS. 1885.
Flour, brls	13,049	16,839	14,677	30,045
Wheat, bu	88,509	70,205	57,237	21,025
Corn, bu	101,037	100,154	174,835	228,502
Oats, bu	101,288	81,639	67,884	66,638
Rye, bu	2,854	7,858	....	4,335
Barley, bu	50,326	62,787	28,861	26,339
Grass-seed, lbs	158,140	219,434	52,096	23,920
Flaxseed, bu	61,554	64,038	121,348	109,119
Broom-corn, lbs	606,670	363,480	121,328	109,904
Cured meats, lbs	500,800	406,240	3,479,123	2,802,031
Canned meats, cases	....	....	5,750	4,064
Dressed beef, lbs	....	....	1,447,367	1,257,850
Beef, tcs	....	....	56	4
Beef, brls	....	....	304	1,275
Pork, brls	52	....	6,884	953
Lard, lbs	155,900	155,100	1,642,965	855,684
Cheese, lbs	124,150	126,675	109,465	198,480
Butter, lbs	316,630	212,873	273,490	253,843
Dressed hogs	....	2	575	17
Live hogs, No.	31,962	13,732	10,540	8,582
Cattle, No.	430	1,054	1,062	833
Sheep, No.	1,168	732	1,068	150
Hides, lbs	336,140	118,566	228,830	550,800
Wool, lbs	11,065	109,680	128,422	28,630
Coal, tons	16,889	13,919	3,769	3,799
Lumber, m feet	6,326	6,286	3,532	3,367
Shingles, m	5,940	2,528	279	2,231
Salt, brls	1,300	19,483	1,872	2,295

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Saturday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	16	4	2	22
Spring wheat	133	29	11	173
Corn	96	155	16	267
Oats	76	38	2	116
Rye	2	....	....	2
Barley	25	38	5	68
Total	348	264	36	648

Total about 400,000 bu. Inspected out: 44,271 bu wheat, 180,683 bu corn, 2,903 bu oats, 2,417 bu rye, and 18,274 bu barley. The estimated receipts for today are 335 cars wheat, 535 cars corn, and 155 cars oats.

Railroad freights were reported steady on the basis of 25c for flour, grain, and feed and 30c for provisions, per 100 lbs, to New York. The demand for cars was moderate.

Lake freights were easy, at 4c for corn and 4½c for wheat to Buffalo. There was only a light demand and ready tonnage scarce. Charters were made for 48,000 bu wheat and 68,000 bu corn on private terms for both cereals to Buffalo and for corn to Prescott.

The following were the stocks of grain in store in this city at the close of last week:

	Nov. 6, 1886.	Oct. 30, 1886.	Oct. 23, 1886.	Nov. 7, 1885.
Wheat, bu	9,921,486	9,532,553	9,199,903	13,273,615
Corn, bu	3,676,237	3,626,270	4,040,216	466,741
Oats, bu	975,485	981,163	965,237	213,332
Rye, bu	128,864	132,313	135,097	272,957
Barley, bu	557,299	581,561	682,705	146,180
Total	15,259,371	14,853,860	15,025,158	14,373,210

These figures show an increase as compared with the previous week of 388,933 bu wheat and 49,967 bu corn, and a decrease of 5,678 bu oats, 3,449 bu rye, and 24,262 bu barley. Total increase, 405,511 bu.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain:

	Nov. 6, 1886.	Oct. 30, 1886.	Oct. 23, 1886.	Nov. 7, 1885.
Wheat	57,559,352	56,154,261	55,274,100	52,333,886
Corn	12,748,612	13,097,454	13,424,840	3,910,217
Oats	5,605,395	5,409,013	5,358,940	3,075,757
Rye	469,531	466,711	435,865	596,534
Barley	2,485,114	2,231,831	2,203,371	1,362,821

These figures show an increase during last week of 1,405,071 bu wheat, 196,382 bu oats, 2,820 bu rye, and 253,283 bu barley, and a decrease of 348,842 bu corn.

The following were the receipts in this city of articles named from Jan. 1 up to Saturday last: Flour, 2,224,115 brls; wheat, 11,492,059 bu; corn, 56,068,758 bu; oats, 35,116,881 bu; rye, 813,473 bu; barley, 10,062,686 bu; flaxseed, 5,117,312 bu; cured meats, 127,084,979 lbs; lard, 33,614,066 lbs; cheese, 30,629,596 lbs; butter, 91,569,320 lbs; cattle, No., 1,686,980; sheep, No., 821,151; hides, 55,540,107 lbs; wool, 33,073,099 lbs; coal, 2,981,817 tons; lumber, 1,492,023 m feet; shingles, 698,288 m; salt, 1,074,-[illegible] brls.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Nov. 8	RECEIPTS, BU. Nov. 6	RECEIPTS, BU. Nov. 5	SHIPMENTS, BU. Nov. 8	SHIPMENTS, BU. Nov. 6	SHIPMENTS, BU. Nov. 5
Chicago	88,500	96,000	141,000	57,500	21,000	7,000
Milwaukee	34,500	51,500	78,000	1,000	500	1,000
St. Louis	35,000	25,500	24,500	2,000	1,000	2,000
Toledo	25,000	44,000	49,500	1,500	45,500	3,000
Detroit	18,500	40,000	32,500	22,000	3,500	40,000
Kansas City	20,000	7,500	6,000	18,000	9,500	[illegible]
Minneap'lis	337,000	165,500	177,500	84,000	31,000	19,000
Duluth	70,000	109,000	104,000	198,000	[illegible]	118,000
Total	630,000	539,000	571,000	384,000	112,000	244,000

The following were the foreign exports of the articles named from the Atlantic seaboard ports for the week ending on the dates named:

	Nov. 6, 1886.	Oct. 30, 1886.	Nov. 7, 1885.
Flour, brls	295,600	155,700	141,100
Wheat, bu	1,119,500	989,400	640,400
Corn, bu	993,800	688,500	798,900
[illegible]	25,700	51,200	421,200
Pork, brls	4,530	2,640	3,650
Lard, lbs	11,394,300	5,003,300	7,776,300
Bacon, lbs	7,296,100	6,626,700	8,083,600

Kammerer's latest circular hits the nail on the head in the following sentences: "The number of sellers against possessed property all over the world has augmented the number of speculative buyers who should absorb these offerings and make too liberal selling dangerous, has, owing to the allurements and certain apparent advantages offered by the 'bucket-shops' gradually decreased, leaving the market at the mercy of foreign and domestic sellers, rendering the task of establishing higher prices without outside support almost Herculean."

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Very firm and active, with light stocks and small receipts. Fancy selections of creamery were taken readily at 25@26c per lb, and choice Iowa, Wisconsin, and similar makes at 22@24c. Fancy dairies ruled scarce at 21@23c. Good to fine creamery ranged at 19@21c, fair to good grades at 13@18c, and common stocks at 7@10c per lb.

CHEESE—A good, firm market was reported. A large volume of orders came in, but mostly for small lots. The arrivals of choice full creams were very light, and they ranged at 11½@12c per lb for cheddars, 11¼@12c for flats (2 in a box), and 11½@12¼c for Young Americas. Skims were dull at 4@7c per lb, according to quality, with an accumulation of stocks.

EGGS—Higher at 18@18½c per doz for guaranteed fresh stocks by reason of moderate receipts and a fair inquiry. Cold storage eggs plentiful at 15@16½c, and pickled do dull at 10@12½c per doz.

GAME—Choice fresh stocks were in good request and firm by reason of small arrivals. Partridges, $2.25@2.50 per doz; quail, $2.00@2.25; prairie chickens, $4.00@4.50; woodcock, $4.50@5.00; jacksnipe, $1.00@1.25; plover, $1.00@1.25; mallard ducks, $2.50@3.00; canvas backs, $6.00@8.00; teal, 1.75@2.00 for green wing, and $2.00@2.25 for blue wing; small ducks, 75c@$1.25. Venison saddles, 13@14c per lb; rabbits, $1.50 per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Quiet and firm all round, especially for apples in carlots and choice fruit for the local trade. There was no change to note in prices.

HAY—Offerings light and demand fair for choice grades, and market firm at previous quotations. Sales were: On track—2 cars No. 1 timothy at $9.25; 1 car No. 2 do at $8.50; 6 cars upland prairie at $9.00@9.50. Receipts, 498 tons; shipments, 56 tons.

HIDES—Active and advancing. Receipts moderate. No. 1 light green-salted hides, 9c; heavy do, 8¼c. Other quotations unchanged.

POTATOES—A good demand existed for choice stocks, with fair arrivals. White Rose 38@40c, Beauty of Hebron and White Elephant 40c, and Burbanks 43@45c per bu on track. Ordinary to fair stocks, 33@35c. Lots from store 10c higher all round.

POULTRY—There was scarcely anything doing in this market and no arrivals worth speaking of. The stocks on sale were held over from Saturday and ranged about ½c higher. Live hens and chickens, 6¼@7c per lb; roosters, 4c; young ducks, 7@8c; old do, 6c; spring turkeys, 7½@8c; gobblers, 6c. Plucked geese $4.00@4.50 and fine, full feathered do, $5.00@6.50 per doz.

VEGETABLES—The demand was active for shipment and quiet for city consumption. Previous quotations ruled firm.

WHISKY—Steady and quotably $1.18.

WOOL—Quiet, with sales mostly of small lots. Medium grades scarce and market firm at previous quotations.

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 25½c; extra firsts, 23½c; extra dairy, 19c; extra firsts, 17c; choice packing stock, 10c; common do, 8c.

CHEESE—Full cream cheddars, 11¾c; do flats, 11¼c; do Young America, 11¾c; fresh good skims, 7c; common do, 5c.

EGGS—Fresh, cash, 18½c; do November, 18½c.

LUMBER.

The yard trade was fairly active. Most of the orders were from Western points and for small lots. The current price-list was well maintained.

First, second, and third clears, 1¼@2-inch	$47.00@47.00
A and B select, 1¼@2-inch	30.00@40.00
Stock boards, A, B, and C, 12-inch	32.00@42.00
Box, A, B, and C	32.00@44.00
A and B 6-inch flooring	33.00@35.00
Siding, 1st and 2d clear, 12, 14, and 16 feet	21.50
A and B siding	19.00@20.00
Shingles, standard and extra cedar A	2.10@ 2.20
Shingles, choice A	2.20
Lath, dry	1.75

The offerings on the cargo market were the largest of the season, a fleet of about fifty vessels coming in. The demand was fair and prices steady.

Piece-stuff, short and green	$ @ 9.50
Piece-stuff, long and green	10.00@14.00
No. 2 boards and strips, green	10.00@11.50
No. 2 boards and strips, dry	10.00@12.50
Medium boards and strips, green	12.00@15.00
No. 1 boards and strips, green	15.00@22.00
Shingles, extra A	1.90@ 2.10
Shingles, standard	1.70@ 1.80
Lath, green	1.25@ 1.45
Lath, dry	1.30@ 1.30

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 8	5,900	200	36,500	5,000
Monday, Nov. 1	9,592	458	28,503	6,178
Total last week	32,496	1,389	186,488	20,127
Previous week	48,474	1,026	152,875	28,505
Same week 1885	36,524	1,019	166,278	17,602
Shipments—				
Monday, Nov. 8	3,500	....	17,000	1,500
Monday, Nov. 1	1,918	57	11,599	2,226
Total last week	17,878	841	69,256	9,372
Previous week	14,669	584	53,668	9,059
Same week 1885	12,042	984	44,574	468

Yesterday's cattle market ruled strong at 5@10c advance for best natives. Armour & Co. bought 1,400 cattle, and between butchers, shippers, and dressed-beef operators a good clearance was made.

Country shippers of hogs would do well to hold their consignments until the labor troubles are settled, unless they are willing to submit to heavy losses.

Tuesday, Nov. 2, receipts at Chicago were: Cattle, 2,949; hogs, 32,838; sheep, 2,539. Today's receipts are estimated at 7,000 cattle, 16,000 hogs, and 5,000 sheep. Hundreds of telegrams sent to the country since last Saturday shut off a great many hogs.

Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis packers bought several thousand hogs at Chicago yesterday, owing to the extremely low prices. Plankinton & Co. of Milwaukee bought 2,500 hogs at $3.40@3.55, about 25c decline from last Saturday's prices. The Illinois Central Road shipped almost 4,000 hogs to Cincinnati.

Fresh and "stale" hogs on sale yesterday amounted to about 47,000, not including 21,000 bought by packers last Saturday, half of which still remain in the yards. Packers, butchers, and shippers bought 20,000 hogs yesterday, leaving fully 27,000 in the pens unsold or in possession of scalpers. Yesterday hogs sold 15@35c lower than last Saturday's prices. Early sales in a few cases showed only 15@20c decline, but soon afterwards buyers demanded 25@35c concessions, which were granted in most instances. Several country shippers shipped hogs back to the country over the Rock Island Road, owing to heavy decline in values.

Last week Chicago received 4,574 car-loads of stock and shipped 1,841 car-loads. Four hundred horses arrived and 394 were shipped.

J. Craig & Co., Schoeneman & Co., Underwood & Co., and Tobey & Booth were the only packers buying hogs yesterday.

Another consignment of Dakota oxen from the Northwestern Exchange, Stage & Transportation Company sold yesterday at $2.65@3.15. Twenty-eight head of "old stagers," averaging 1,600 lbs each, sold at the inside price.

The Union Cattle Company, Cheyenne, Wyo., have marketed about 6,000 meal-fed cattle at Chicago from their Gilmore fattery since last March, which sold at $3.40@4.30 for steers and $2.60@4.00 for cows. The first lot received last March sold at $5.30 for steers and $4.00 for cows, but since then the market has gradually weakened. The last consignment, received last week, sold at $2.60 for cows and $3.40 for steers. The feeding barn holds 7,000 cattle at one time, and is the largest structure of its kind in the world. The company has lately stocked the barn with 7,000 "range" cattle, which will commence to arrive in Chicago about the 1st of next January.

CATTLE—There was an active demand for good to prime native cattle, and prices for good grades advanced 5@10c, while range cattle and poor to fair natives remained unchanged. Eastern shippers and dressed-beef men both bought freely, and lively competition prevailed. City butchers bought a fair number of cows and other desirable stock at steady prices. The market closed firm with a good clearance made. Offerings included several bunches of real good cattle. A car-load of 1,784-lb cattle sold at $5.00@5.05; some 1,355-lb steers sold at $4.05, and 1,311-lb cattle at $3.80. Handy 1,285-lb steers sold at $4.95 and 1,155-lb steers as low as $3.25. Most of the fair to choice natives sold at $4.00@4.60. Native cows sold at $1.25@2.75; bulls at $1.75@2.50; steers at $3.25@3.60; and calves at $3.00@4.50. Stock cattle sold rather sparingly at $2.00@2.75; range cattle sold at $2.00@2.20 for cows, at $2.65 for oxen, at $2.75@3.10 for Texans, and $3.00@3.60 for natives. Most of the cattle were from Montana. The market closed steady.

Revised quotations are as follows:

Prime steers, 1,500 to 1,650 lbs	$ 5.15@ 5.30
Choice to fancy, 1,350 to 1,550 lbs	4.40@ 5.10
Fair to choice, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs	4.00@ 5.10
Common to good, 1,050 to 1,300 lbs	3.40@ 3.90
Poor and medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@ 3.45
Northern rangers, 800 to 1,400 lbs	2.60@ 3.65
Wintered Texans, 860 to 1,100 lbs	2.60@ 3.20
Through Texans, 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.15@ 2.90
Fair to choice native cows	1.50@ 2.60
Inferior to medium cows	1.00@ 1.65
Poor to fancy bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	1.40@ 2.75
Stockers, 500 to 900 lbs	1.75@ 2.60
Feeders, 900 to 1,200 lbs	2.55@ 3.40
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	3.00@ 6.25
Milch cows, per head	18.00@45.00
Eastern calves, per head	7.00@13.00

HOGS—Fresh arrivals were 36,500 against almost 32,000 Saturday and 28,000 Monday of last week. The number of of hogs on sale amounted to 47,000, and at the close about one-third of that number remained in first hands or in possession of scalpers. The quality of the offerings graded good. The market opened decidedly weak, and early sales showed only 15c decline, but before 9 o'clock sales were made at 25@30c decline, and in some cases transactions showed 35c decline. The average decline amounted to 25c, but the market closed rather firm. Sales ranged at $3.25@3.80, mainly at $3.40@3.60. Fancy light sold early in the day at $3.75@3.80, but they closed at $3.55@3.65. Good to choice heavy sold at $3.40@3.55 and poor to good mixed at $3.40@3.50. Rough heavy sold as low as $3.25@3.35, and poor to fair light at $3.35@3.55. Culls sold at $2.50@3.25.

SHEEP—There was an active local and outside demand for sheep, and prices ruled strong at the advance established Saturday. Country feeders bought 600 Montana sheep averaging 110@119 lbs at $3.05@3.60, and 1,200 head of Nebraska and Kansas-Texas averaging 65@73 lbs at $2.00@2.62½. City butchers paid $1.50@3.50 for inferior to good natives. Almost 400 very poor 49-lb sheep and lambs sold at the inside prices. Dressed-mutton men paid $3.25@3.75 for native sheep. Lambs sold at $4.25@4.50.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 8.—BEEVES—Receipts, including 36 car-loads for exportation, were 4,100 head, making 10,800 for the week. Native steers active and firm; inferior and ordinary Texas cattle dull; natives, $3.75@5.50; Texas steers, $3.10@3.70; fat bulls, $2.50@3.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 15,400 head, making 37,400 for the week; firmer at $3.00@4.75 for sheep; $5.50@6.75 for lambs.

HOGS—Receipts, 17,300 head, making 40,430 for the week; dull and nominal, with an unsettled feeling; quoted at $4.30@4.60.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,725; shipments, 1,000; choice grades strong, others weak; choice native steers, $4.30@4.80; medium to good shippers, $3.50@4.30; butchers' steers, fair to good, $3.10@4.10; feeders, fair to good, $2.50@3.20; stockers, fair to good, $2.00@2.80; Indians and Texans, medium to choice, $2.00@3.70.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,600; shipments, 3,000; steady on butchers' and shipping grades; very dull and lower on packing stuff; market closed weak; all sold; packing-houses have not yet resumed operations; choice heavy and butchers' selections, $3.80@4.00; packers, fair to best, $3.50@3.70; Yorkers, fair to extra, $3.55@3.75; pigs, common to choice, $2.60@3.55.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 800; moderate demand for stockers; choice lambs and good muttons selling readily; common to prime, $2.00@4.65.

East Liberty, Pa., Nov. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,021; shipments, 2,356; market active and shade stronger on best grades.

HOGS—Receipts, 800; shipments, 4,300; market slow; Philadelphias, $4.20@4.30; Yorkers, $4.00@4.10; common and light, $3.75@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 4,000; market active; 25c higher than last week's prices.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000; shipments, 1,000; good quality firm; common neglected; good to choice, $4.10@4.60; common to medium, $3.30@4.00; stockers, $2.25@2.75; feeding steers, $2.80@3.60; cows, $1.50@2.60; grass range steers, [illegible]

HOGS—Receipts, 5,900; shipments, 100; market opened 5c lower, closing 10@15 lower; good to choice, $3.75@3.80; common to medium, $3.50@3.65.

SHEEP—Receipts, 700; shipments, 100; market steady; good to choice, $2.50@3.00; common to medium, $1.50@2.25.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and steady; demand poor; supply good; winter, 6s 7d@6s 9d; spring, 6s 7d@6s 9d; club, 6s 10d@7s. Corn steady; demand poor at 4s 4d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 62s. Lard, 32s 3d. Long and short clears, 37s. Cumberlands, 30s. Long-cut hams, 50s. Lard, 32s.

CHEESE—58s 9d.

PROVISIONS—2:30 p. m.—Close—Pork is in fair demand; prime mess, Eastern, 63s, firm; do Western, 60s, firm. Lard is in poor demand; spot and November steady at 32s 3d; December and January firm at 32s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in poor demand; new No. 2 winter, 6s 8½d, dull; new No. 2 spring, 6s 8d, dull. Flour is in poor demand at 8s 7d, steady. Corn is in poor demand; spot, November and December, 4s 4d, dull; January, 4s 3½d, dull.

RECEIPTS—Wheat from Atlantic ports during the last week, 24,600 quarters; from Pacific ports, 13,000 quarters; from all other sources, 46,000 quarters. American corn, 53,200 quarters.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.—COTTON—Demand fair; middling uplands, 5⅛d; middling Orleans, 5 5-16d; sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 8,900 American.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady; supply good. Corn steady but quiet.

PORK—Prime mess, 63s per brl.

CHEESE—American fine, 59s per cwt.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 6.—COFFEE—Regular first, 5,300 reis per 10 kilos; good second, 4,800 reis; receipts during the week, 55,000 bags; purchased for the United States, 28,000; clearances for do, 16,000; stock, 408,000 bags.

SANTOS, Nov. 6.—COFFEE—Good average, 4,850 reis; receipts during the week, 65,000 bags; purchases for the United States, 5,000; clearances for do, 4,000; stock, 170,000 bags.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade during the last week, says: "Deliveries of wheat are restricted. The provincial markets are very sparingly supplied. Quotations are firm. The sales of English wheat during the week were 49,325 qrs at 30s 8d, against 60,431 qrs at 31s 1d during the corresponding period last year. The London wheat trade is slow and values are unchanged. The supplies of American wheat have largely increased, exceeding all precedent. The stocks of flour are heavy. Corn is scarce and 3@6d higher. Four cargoes of wheat arrived; two cargoes were sold; two were withdrawn, and one remained. At today's market wheat was very firm, with limited dealing. Flour was steady. Corn was scarce and 3d dearer. Barley and oats were steady. Beans and peas were 6d dearer. Linseed was firm."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Speculative trading in winter only to a moderate aggregate, and the fluctuations in prices were not important, starting off a trifle stronger (partly on the meagre offerings, especially for early delivery), but soon relapsing to heaviness and giving way about ¼@⅜c (partly on the reported large additions to the visible supply), to rally again near the close to nearly the highest figures of the day, on a rather more confident inquiry, leaving off firmly on (for the day) a slight advance. Business in wheat for early delivery was fair, in good part in spring to arrive, and at somewhat stronger prices. The export and milling call was moderate; considerable purchases were made for local investment account. No. 2 red for November closed at 83¾c; December, 85⅛c bid; January, 1887, 87⅛c bid; February, 88⅜c bid; March 90⅛c and May 92⅞c bid. Sales: No. 2 red, afloat, 84⅞@85⅛c, mainly 85c, for canal and railroad stock, closing for the latter 85c bid; No. 2 red, in elevator, 83⅞@84c, closing at 84c bid; amber Michigan, delivered to a local miller, 84½c; No. 1 hard spring, to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, reported at 87¾@88c (to receivers); do in store for export, at 88c; No. 1 Northern spring, to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, reported at 86@86⅛c, and old No. 2 Milwaukee spring, afloat, for export, at 82@82½c.

CORN—Weakened for the day a trifle on prompt and forward deliveries and freer offerings, resulting in a somewhat livelier business, especially in the speculative interest. Sales, No. 2, in elevator, at 46c, closing at 46c bid, and delivered, afloat, at 46¼@46⅜c, closing at 46⅜c; No. 2 white, in elevator, at 46¼c.

OATS—Also yielded slightly on early deliveries, while holding their own in the future line on, generally, a very slack and unsatisfactory movement. Sales: No. 1 white in elevator quoted at 38c; No. 2 white in elevator at 35¾@36c, closing at 36c asked; No. 2 in elevator 32¾@33c, closing at 33c.

RYE—Dull and unchanged.

BARLEY—Without reported business and nominally unaltered as to price.

PROVISIONS—Hog products, though less active, were quoted stronger in sympathy with the West. Pork—Old mess, $9.75@10.00; and new mess at $10.37½@10.75, and extra prime within the range of $10.00@10.50. Cut meats in moderate demand and steady; pickled bellies, 12 to 10 lbs, at 7@7¼c; pickled shoulders in lots at 5⅜@5½c; smoked do at 6¾c; pickled hams at 9@9½c, smoked do at 10@10½c. Bacon wholly nominal. Western steam lard less freely dealt in for early delivery, with contract quoted at the close at $6.17½@6.20.

BUTTER—Quoted as before on a slack demand.

CHEESE—Offered reservedly and again quoted stronger and wanted, with best Eastern factory at 12½@12¾c for colored and 12½@12⅝c for white.

TALLOW—Closed firmly at 4½c bid and 4⅝c asked.

SUGARS—Raw moderately sought after, with fair refining muscovado steady at 4 9-16c, and centrifugal, 96° test, at 5 3-16c; refined unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Fairly active on berth and quoted somewhat stronger on a very light offering of room by the regular packets for early use. Of the contracts by the steam packets on berth the most important were for London, hence, grain at 4½d; Hull, grain at 5¼d; Glasgow, do, at 4¾d; Hamburg, do, at 70 pfennigs; Rotterdam and Amsterdam, each, corn, at 10½c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—COTTON—Quiet; uplands, 9⅛c; Orleans, 9 5-16c; sales, 373 bales. Futures opened steady; November, 8.78c; December, 8.83c; January 8.92c; February, 9.02c; March, 9.10c; April, 9.21c; May 9.32c; June, 9.40c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 27,556 brls; exports, 10,668 brls, 15,102 sacks.

HOPS—Quiet.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot: fair Rio quiet at 12⅝c; options steady and moderately active; sales, 32,000 bags; November, 10.75c; December, 10.65c; January, 10.60@10.65c; February, 10.60c; March, 10.60@10.65c; April, 10.60@10.65c; May, 10.65c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice firm; fair demand.

RESIN—Steady; 95c@$1.05.

TURPENTINE—Steady; 36½@36¾c.

EGGS—Firm; fair demand; receipts, 3,670 pkgs; Western, 23@24c.

COPPER—Steady.

LEAD—Firm; common, 4¼@4½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 27,556 brls; wheat, 142,400 bu; corn, 79,550 bu; oats, 71,250 bu; barley, 13,125 bu; malt, 16,650 bu; corn-meal, 680 brls and 2,900 sacks; pork, 1,265 brls; beef, 1,197 pkgs; cut meats, 1,298 pkgs; lard, 6,972 pkgs.

EXPORTS—Flour, 10,668 brls and 15,102 sacks; wheat, 139,481 bu; corn, 50,554 bu; oats, 4,272 bu; barley, 23,140 bu; corn-meal, 1,501 brls; pork, 1,488 brls; lard, 3,550,257 lbs; bacon, 1,440,243 lbs.

PETROLEUM—Opened dull at 65⅛c, remained steady till 2 p. m., advanced to 66c, and closed at 65⅞c. Sales, 775,000 brls.

Oil City, Pa.—Transit opened at 65⅞c; highest, 65⅞c; lowest, 65⅛c; closed, 65⅝c. Sales, 188,000 brls; clearances, 1,738,000 brls; charters, 3,571 brls; shipments, 128,359 brls.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Dull but steady; Transit opened at 65⅝c; closed at 65¾c; highest, 65⅞c; lowest, 65⅛c.

Bradford, Pa.—National Transit certificates opened at 65⅜c; closed at 65⅝c; highest, 65⅞c; lowest, 65⅛c; clearances, 448,000 brls.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Northern and Eastern creamery, 28@29c per lb for choice to extra, 22@26c for firsts; Western creamery at 27@28c for firsts to extra; Northern dairy, 22½@26c per lb for firsts to choice and 12@15c for seconds; Western dairy, 12@16c for firsts to extra, 10@12c for seconds; imitation creamery, 18@20c for choice to extra; ladle-packed, 12@15c for firsts to extra and 6@10c per lb for common to good.

CHEESE—New York and Vermont extra at 11⅞c, firsts 10½@11c, seconds at 7@9c; Western extra, 11¼@11⅝c; firsts, 9½@10½c; extra sage, 13c.

EGGS—Are held at 25@26c per doz for near by and Cape, 23@26c for Eastern, 23½@25c for Northern, 16@22c for Western, and 22½@24c for provincial.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth Minn., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Opening prices about ⅛c lower, at 75⅛c, December and May 82⅛c. One sale of December was reported at 75c and May at 82⅛@82⅜c. Otherwise there was no change during the morning. November sold at 73⅝c. Cash wheat was in light demand; No. 1 hard, 73@73⅝; No 1 Northern, 70⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 68c; and No 3 at 60c. Just before the close November sold at 73⅝c, December 75⅛, May 82⅛c, closing quiet at these figures.

RECEIPTS—70,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—189,000 bu.
IN STORE—3,130,000 bu, an increase of 131,685 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—GRAIN—No. 1 hard wheat closed steady at 83⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 81⅝@81⅞c; winter wheat steady; No. 2 red, 80⅛c; No. 1 white, 79c asked on track. Corn unsettled; No. 2 sold at 42½c; No. 2 in store, 43c; No. 3, 41⅞c in store.

Elgin, Ill., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Sold today for 27⅛c, two sales being made at 27⅛c, with a firm market and good field.

CHEESE—Was quiet, but one regular sale being made.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 8.—WHEAT—Market unsettled, only moderate trading; No. 1 hard, cash, 72½c; December, 73c; January, 74⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 70⅛c; December, 71c; January, 72⅛c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 69c; December, 69⅛c; January, 70⅛c.

FLOUR—Quiet; patents, $4.10@4.25; bakers', $3.10@3.25.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 337,150 bu; flour, 100 brls.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 34,650 bu; flour, 31,050 brls.
IN STORE—Wheat, 4,431,889 bu; St. Paul, 285,000 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 8.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Dull and featureless until noon, then an advance was noticed, and closing prices were ⅛@⅜c above Saturday; No. 2 cash, 74⅞@75c; December 76⅛@76⅜c, closed at 76⅛c; January, 78⅛c; May 84⅛@85c, closed at 85c asked. Corn—Generally dull and lower until near the close, which was ⅛c below Saturday; No. 2 mixed, cash, 34@34⅛c; December, 34⅛c; January 34⅞@35⅛c, closed 35⅛c bid; May 39⅝@39⅞c, closed 39⅞c. Oats—Dull; No. 2, cash, 25⅛@26⅛c; December, 26⅛c bid; May, 30⅛c bid. Rye—Steady; 49@49½c bid. Barley—Dull and unchanged.

LEAD—Stagnant at $4.20 for refined.

HAY—Quiet, steady, and unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady and firm; creamery, 25@30c; dairy, 20@28c.

EGGS—Firm at 17c per doz.

FLAXSEED—Steady.

BRAN—Steady at 53@54c.

WOOL—Dull and unchanged from Saturday's prices.

PROVISIONS—Generally lower. Pork, $9.75. Lard, $5.80@5.85. Bulk meats—Loose lots, long clear, $5.75; short ribs, $5.75; short clear, $6.00; boxed, long clear, $5.75@5.87½; short ribs, $5.87½@6.00; short clear, $6.00@6.12½. Bacon—Long clear, $7.00@7.12½; short ribs, $7.00@7.12½; short clear, $7.12½@7.25. Hams—Quiet at 9¼@11½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 19,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 8.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat a shade firmer; No. 2 red, November, 83@83⅛c; do December, 84⅛@84⅜c; do January, 85⅛@85⅜c; do February, 86@87⅛c. Corn—Spot firm; old No. 4 mixed, track, 43c; old No. 2 mixed, track and elevator, 45c; old No. 2 mixed track, 45⅛c; futures quiet; No. 2 mixed, November, 45@45⅛c; December, 45⅛@45⅜c; January, 45⅝@46⅛c; February, 46@46⅛c. Oats—Spot a shade stronger; No. 2 mixed, 33@33⅛c; good Western white, 35c; prime do, 33⅛c; No. 2 white, 35⅛@35⅜c; futures quiet but steady; No. 2 white, November, 35@35⅛c; December, 35⅛@35⅜c; January, 36⅛@36⅜c; February, 36⅜@37⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Steady with a moderate demand. Pork—Mess, $11.00@11.25; do prime mess, $10.50; do family, $13.50. Hams—Smoked, 11@12⅛c. Lard—Refined, $7.00; do steam, $6.00@6.10.

BUTTER—Steady; fairly active; creamery, extra, 30c.

EGGS—Firm under scarcity; Western fresh, 23c.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm; Ohio flats, 11⅛@12⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,700 brls; wheat, 38,300 bu; corn, 17,300 bu; oats, 22,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,600 bu; corn, 7,600 bu; oats, 15,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western quiet; No. 2 winter red, spot, 81⅛@81⅜c; December, 83⅛@83⅜c; January, 84⅛@85c. Corn—Western steady and quiet; mixed, spot, 44⅛c; November, 44⅛@45c; year, 45c asked; January, 45⅛@45⅜c; steamer, 43c bid. Oats firm, with better inquiry; Western white, 34@36c; do mixed, 32@32½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $11.00. Lard—Refined, 7½c.

EGGS—Firm at 23@24c.

COFFEE—Firm; Rio, cargoes, ordinary to fair, 12½@12⅞c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,860 brls; wheat, 78,500 bu; corn, 23,000 bu; oats, 7,500 bu; rye, 200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,704 brls; wheat, 44,000 bu.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 8.—WHISKY—Steady and firm; sales, 1,231 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.13.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, 74c bid. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 34½c bid (old). Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed, 26⅛c bid.

Toledo, O., Nov. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet and easy; cash, 77c; December, 78c; May, 85⅛c. Corn quiet; cash, 37⅞c; May, 42⅛c. Oats firm; cash, 27⅛c.

CLOVER-SEED—Quiet; cash, $4.33¾; December, $4.37½.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 75⅛c; cash Michigan red, 76⅛c bid; No. 2 red, 76⅛c bid cash; November, 76⅛c; December, 77½c bid; January, 79c; May, 85⅛c; receipts, 18,400 bu. Corn—38⅛c; receipts, 2,100 bu. Oats—No. 2, 28c; No. 2 white, 30⅛c; receipts, 3,200 bu.

CLOVER-SEED—Cash nominal; December, $4.32.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 8.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; cash, 71⅝c; December, 72⅝c; January, 73⅝c. Corn steady; No. 2, 35⅛c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 25⅛c. Rye higher; No. 1, 53⅛c. Barley firmer; No. 2, 53⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Pork—November and December, $9.25. Lard—November and December, $5.87½.

BUTTER—Quiet; dairy 15@18c.

EGGS—Steady; 17½@18c.

CHEESE—Firm.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 17,194 brls; wheat, 34,565 bu; barley, 23,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 14,110 brls; wheat, 930 bu; barley, 52,400 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 8.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 33⅛c.

TO EUROPE
In a trifle over SIX days
BY THE OLD RELIABLE
CUNARD LINE.
Established 1840.
Fast-Express Mail Service.
Sailings every Saturday from New York.
Boston sailings every Thursday.
Umbria, Etruria, Aurania, Servia, Gallia, Bothnia, Scythia, Pavonia, Cephalonia,
And others; being the Largest, Fastest, and most Magnificent Fleet in the World. Many of the above are over 520 feet long, 55 feet wide, 7,500 tons, and 14,000 horse-power, and have made the fastest time on record. This line is the oldest in existence and has never lost a passenger. Rates as low as by any first-class passenger line.
F. G. WHITING, Manager West'n Dep't.
(Under Sherman House.) 131 Randolph-st., Chicago.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
Anchor Line.
STEAMERS EVERY SATURDAY from NEW YORK to GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
Rates of Passage to or from New York, Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast, Cabins, $45 and $55; Second-Class, $30. Steerage outward or prepaid, $20.
For Books of Tours, Tickets, or other information,
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 70 La Salle-st.

ATLANTIC AND WEST INDIA LINE.
New and Charming Winter Tours.
British, Danish, and French West India Islands, Etc.
ss. BARRACOUTA, sailing Dec. 8th, and thereafter. Stopping a day or more at St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Martinique, Barbados, Demerara, Trinidad, etc. Superb Passenger Accommodation, Excellent Cuisine, Smoking-Room, Bath-Rooms, etc. Apply to
LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
140 Pearl-st., New York.

THE U. S. AND BRAZIL MAIL S. S. CO.
American Passenger Line from New York.
For St. Thomas, Barbados, Para, Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, with connections for Santos, Montevideo, and the principal ports in Southern Brazil.
S. S. FINANCE, Saturday, Nov. 20.
From Newport News, Va., three days later, 7 p. m.
For St. Thomas, Barbados, Para, Maranham, and Ceara
S. S. BONAVISTA, Tuesday, Nov. 30.
PAUL F. GERHARD & CO., G. Agts., 84 Broad-st., N. Y.
B. V. JACKSON, Agt., 10 & 12 Pacific-av., Chicago.

FRENCH LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
Fastest Line to the Continent. In New York service five new ocean greyhounds, unexcelled in dimensions, speed, and elegance, leave New York every Saturday, and arrive at Havre the following Saturday, where passengers are transferred direct from docks by company's own special train to Paris and other continental cities.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $35 and $40, according to location of stateroom. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.
JOHN BLEGEN, 166 Randolph-st., Western Manager.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.
TIME TABLE.
For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, Manistee, etc., daily at .... *5 p m
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, and Green Bay ports Mon., Wed., & Fri. 5 p m
*Sunday excepted.
Office and dock foot of Michigan-av.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 62 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

[illegible]

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

ANOTHER EFFORT TO SET ASIDE THE A. S. GAGE & CO. ASSIGNMENT.

Pitcher Cannot Get Back on the Board of Trade—Filing of a Large Batch of Appellate Court Opinions—Record of New Suits Filed Yesterday in the Various Courts in Cook County—Judgments, Decrees, Etc.

Kraus, Mayer & Brackett filed a petition in the County Court yesterday in behalf of Wettstein, Mayer & Co. against A. S. Gage & Co. The petition charges that the "pretended deed of assignment" to the assignee, MacFarland, was not filed in the County Court or in the Recorder's office, as provided by statute. It is averred, too, that the assignment is bad:

1. Because it purports to be an assignment simply of firm and not of individual assets.
2. Because it is acknowledged by A. S. Gage alone and in no special capacity.
3. Because Martin Ryerson, who is alleged to be a general partner in the concern, did not join in the execution of the assignment.

It is also alleged that the assignee went into possession at 10 a. m. and that the deed was not executed and delivered until 1 p. m. of the same day; and the petition winds up with a prayer that the court adjudge the assignment null and void. The court entered a rule on the assignee, MacFarland, to answer this petition in eight days.

Appellate Court Opinions.

The Appellate Court met yesterday and filed eleven opinions and resumed its call. The afternoon was devoted to hearing argument in the case of the People's Gaslight Company against the Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company. This was a bill to prevent the South Side company from invading the West Side with its pipes, on account of a contract made twenty years ago by which it agreed to leave the West Side to the West Side company. Judge Shepard held this agreement void, as being contrary to public policy. The arguments will be resumed today. The following is a list of the cases decided:

REVISED AND REMANDED.

Hearns vs. City of Chicago.
Chase vs. Same.
Parker vs. L. S. & M. S. Ry.
Proctor vs. Einstein.
Kaufman vs. Lindell.

AFFIRMED.

Hunt vs. Chicago Horse and Dummy Ry.
Hanover Fire Ins. Co. vs. Connor.
Marshall vs. Ender.
Pitcher vs. Board of Trade.
Faubenham vs. Dunz.
Lobstein vs. Lehm.

Pitcher Again Beaten.

The Appellate Court also decided the case of L. W. Pitcher against the Board of Trade, which was a bill to prevent the board from interfering with his trading. He was expelled last May for dishonorable conduct, and filed a petition for mandamus to be restored and a bill for injunction to prevent the directors from keeping him off the floor of the board. The court held that he by joining the board agreed to be governed by the by-laws then in force or which might thereafter be enacted. The principles involved had been repeatedly decided by the Supreme Court and must be followed. The decree of the court below, therefore, dismissing the bill would be affirmed.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

—Charles O. Nash et al. vs. The Osgood & Wellinger Manufacturing Company. Case, $4,500. B. Harrison, atty.

United States District Court—New Suits.

—Dunham Towing & Wrecking Co. vs. Schooner Jesse Parker. Libel for tonnage, $81. Schuyler & Kremer, proctors.

Superior Court—New Suits.

—Charles Lawrence et al. vs. S. F. Hanchett and Moses Cohen. Replevin, $318. George S. Baker, atty.
—George Betts vs. Charles A. Cook and Kate Cook. Asst., $500. Bennett, Phelps, & Holmes, attys.
—Tarbell & Betts vs. Same. Asst. $500. Same attys.
—W. G. Hebbard vs. Horace A. Hurlbut, the Mutual Life-Insurance Co. of N. Y., Lydia B. Hubbard, Addie H. Gregory, Nellie B. Buckingham, Alice Spring, Eliza G. Hibbard, W. G. Hibbard Jr., and F. V. S. Hibbard. Bill for appointment of new trustee. Robert F. Shanklin, solr.
—J. S. Ford et al. vs. S. F. Hanchett. Replevin, $403. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.
—Thomas F. McKey vs. H. E. Smith. Confession of judgment in forcible detainer. Doolittle & McKey, attys.
—E. K. Paige et al. vs. C. W. Handley. Appeal.
—Edwin J. Becker vs. Frank E. Gilmore, receiver of World's Pastime Exposition Co. Asst., $600. Weigley, Buckley & Gray, attys.
—Bill. Suppressed.
—Spoor Mackey vs. William A. Butler. Confession of judgment, $321. J. D. Gill, atty.
—Edward Stern et al. vs. The Physicians' Supply Co. Asst., $160. Julius Stern, atty.
—J. M. W. Jones et al. vs. D. F. Crilly and Charles H. Blair. Bill for injunction.
—Catherine Chaniey vs. John Backer. Trespass, $3,000. Charles Werno, atty.
—Milo Covel vs. W. H. Halliday. Bill for injunction. Pliny B. Smith and L. S. Coupland, solrs.
—Reuben Richardson vs. The McKenney Tubular Rail Company and its stockholders. Bisbee, Ahrens & Decker, solrs.
—M. D. Wells et al. vs. Western Union Telegraph Co. Asst. $200. C. E. Towne, atty.
—Mary McGovern vs. Thomas McGovern. Bill for divorce for desertion and drunkenness. B. M. Shaffner, solr.
—H. O. R. Tucker et al. vs. S. D. Nesmith. Asst., $1,500. Horton & Hoyne, attys.
—T. H. Osbosne et al. vs. Silas B. Baldwin.
—Chicago *Daily News* Company vs. Victor Fredenhagen Jr. Asst., $600. Theran Durham, atty.
—John A. Denniston vs. Martin Huldgreen, Andrew Johnson, and Andrew Peterson. Mechanic's lien, $128. C. F. M. Allen, solr.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE HAWES—6,9[illegible], People, for use, etc., vs. William E. Dempsey and William E. Gibson. Judgment, Bill.—5,555, George D. Whittle vs. David W. Medbury. Judgment, $252.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—1,415, Kollman vs. Kollman. Decree—2,222, Schofield vs. Olcott. Decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

—Herman Headley vs. Patrick Doud. Appeal.
—Jason R. Prindle and J. W. Hedenberg vs. Alonzo H. Lanphere, T. Benton Leiter, Levi Z. Leiter, and Walter Meadowcraft. Creditor's bill, $126. Cunningham & Kelly, solrs.
—Niels C. Gram vs. Marie F. Gram. Bill for divorce for desertion and adultery. B. M. Munn, solr.
—Louis Dihl vs. Gustav Hueske. Confession of judgment, $800. Theodore Schintz, atty.
—Same vs. Same. Same, $100. Same atty.
—Barnett Cohen vs. Joseph Pollak, Samuel Seitz, and Herman Landauer. Appeal.
—Sophia Peterson vs. Robert R. Williams. Appeal.
—George M. Decker vs. Abbie J. Decker. Bill for divorce for desertion. A. K. Manning, solr.
—Erastus S. Westlake vs. Luduska Westlake. Bill to annul marriage. Edgar L. Jayne, solr.
—Margaret White and John White vs. Michael Martin. Appeal.
—Frederick N. Bassett vs. Fanny C. Bassett. Bill for divorce for desertion. Charles L. Easton, solr.
—Seth F. Hanchett vs. Lipman & Co. Appeal.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ROGERS—4,400, Rufus King vs. Peter Downey and Mary Downey. Judgment, $600.—58,684, Louis Dihl vs. Gustav Hueske. Judgment, $110.—58,685, Same vs. Same. Judgment, $207.

County Court—New Suits.

—In the matter of the Village of Blue Island vs. Emil Boehl et al. Petition to condemn. Borman & McGrath, attys.
—In the matter of the petition of Michael J. Byrnes for relief under Insolvency act.
—In the matter of the petition of William Creighton to adopt a child.
—Ferdinand Russina vs. Johan Melaun. Attachment, $400. Isaac M. Price, atty.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

—Hugh O'Neil vs. Mrs. S. F. Anderson. Judgment, $500.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—The Boies, Fay & Conkey case.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of chancery calendar.
APPELLATE COURT—53 to 65, except 55.
JUDGE GARY—No call of calendar until further notice. City condemnation cases on trial.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 4,125, 4,126, 4,119, and 4,125. No. 4,122, Chapman vs. Jefferson, on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 4,166, 4,169, 4,176, and 4,178. No case on trial.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 20, 22, 23, and 14. No. 21, Pike vs. Commissioners, on hearing.
JUDGE GARNETT—Gibbs vs. Union Mutual Fire Insurance Co., venue from Circuit Court, and Nos. 19, 21, 25, and 26. No. 9, Coburn vs. Shay, on hearing.
JUDGE ROGERS—No call. No. 174, Galtman vs. Hamburg Am. P. Co., on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Claims, morning. Afternoon, accounts.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Uncontested motions.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today granted the motion made last week to advance and hear together the telephone cases—six in number, now on the docket, and ordered that they be set for argument as one case the 24th of next January, at the head of the calendar.

A decision in the case of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railway Company, appellant, against Benjamin H. Brewster, Attorney-General, in behalf of the United States, was delivered. The original suit brought by Attorney-General Brewster was to set aside certain instruments in writing which convey title from the United States to a quantity of land in Southeastern Kansas. Congress had granted lands in 1863 to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of a railroad through the Neosho Valley from Fort Riley to the southern State line, and the act contained the usual "indemnity" provision to the effect that lands other than those specified in the grant should be given to the company in place of any of the specified lands which might have been taken under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws prior to the location of the road. Under this act the road was built, and in due time claim was made for the indemnity lands, which claim was recognized by the Interior Department, and the lands were certified to the State for the company. The validity of the certification by the Interior Department and the patenting by the State to the company was attacked on the ground that the [illegible] act of March 3, 1863, and a supplementary act of July 1, 1864, the lands became appropriated to the building of another road through the same region. It was maintained that the three grants were conflicting, and that the earlier grants prevented the company from realizing the bounty of Congress, because there is in the act of 1866 an express reservation of any lands granted previously for railroad purposes. This view was sustained by the Circuit Court, but the Supreme Court finds that Congress intended by the act of 1866 to verify all the acts on the subject into one grant. The decree of the Circuit Court is reversed and the case remanded, with instructions to dismiss the bill. Opinion by Mr. Justice Miller.

No. 293. Henry O. Harkness, appt., vs. Russell & Co.; appeal from the Supreme Court of Utah; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Bradley.

No. 5. Original ex parte; in the matter of Mrs. E. S. Ralston and her husband, petitioners; motion for rule to show cause granted, to be returnable first Monday in December.

No. 1,167. Nelson W. Clayton, appt., vs. The People of the Territory of Utah, ex rel. United States Attorney; No. 1,168. James Jack, appt., vs. The People of the Territory of Utah, ex rel. United States Attorney; motion to dismiss postponed to hearing on merits.

No. 1,014. The Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad Co., appt., vs. The United States; motion to advance denied.

No. 899. The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Bradley Barlow et al.; motion to advance denied.

No. 1,278. Mrs. Annie H. Upshaw et al., plaintiff in error, vs. Mary E. Briscoe, widow, et al. In error to Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana. On motion of Mr. Wm. A. Maury for defendant in error docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 26. Chester A. Arthur, late collector etc., plaintiff in error, vs. Thomas and Robert Barbour; motion to vacate judgment and for an affirmance; argued by Mr. N. W. Devine in support of motion and by Assistant Attorney-General Maury in opposition thereto.

No. 531. The East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia R. R. Co., appellant, vs. John W. Grayson; submitted under thirty-second rule by Mr. Wm. M. Baxter for appellant and by Mr. Henry E. Davis, Mr. F. P. Ward, and F. W. Walker for appellees.

63. Henry E. Davis, admr. and appt., vs. John J. Key; on motion of Mr. Henry E. Davis for appellant order of publication granted.

701. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co., plff. in error, vs. Frank Crasnoe.

702. The Missouri Pacific Railway Co., plff. in error, vs. A. P. Snoddy, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri; on motion of Mr. A. B. Browne for plaintiffs in error, dismissed with costs.

628. Hiram M. French, plff. in error, vs. Assyria Hall; submitted under twentieth rule by Mr. Amos Steck for plaintiff in error and Mr. Edward O. Wolcott for defendant in error.

No. 29. The Cunard Steamship Co. (limited), plaintiff in error, vs. Patrick Carey; argued by Mr. Frank D. Sturges and Mr. R. D. Benedict for plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Herman D. Shook for defendant in error.

No. 30. The Greenwich Insurance Co., plaintiff in error, vs. the Providence & Stonington Steamship Co.; submitted by Mr. William Allen Butler, Mr. T. E. Stillman, and Mr. Thomas H. Hubbard for plaintiff in error, and Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham for defendant in error.

No. 31. Abbie R. Clark, exor., etc., et al., appellants, vs. George H. Wooster; argument commenced by Mr. Frederick P. Fish for appellants.

No. 112. The Pennsylvania R. R. Co. et al., appellants, vs. the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company. No. 209. The St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Co., appellants, vs. the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co. et al.; petition for rehearing denied. Opinion by Justice Miller.

On motion of U. M. Rose, Josiah McCloskey of Decatur, Ill., was admitted to practice.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Nov. 8:

CITY PROPERTY.	
Fifth av, 157¼ ft s of Harrison st, w f, 78¼x106 ft, dated Sept. 22 (estate of R. G. Flint to J. L. Fulton)	$14,500
Bloomingdale road, s e cor Paulina st, n f, 265x100 ft, dated Nov. 1 (W. C. Dillard to F. K. Stevens)	3,850
West Nineteenth st, 206¾ ft w of Leavitt, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 28 (estate of Alex. Brand to Ernst Diedrich)	575
Shober st, 218¾ ft s of Bryson, e f, 72¾x124 ft, dated Nov. 1 (John Jensen to F. C. Gehnke)	8,700
Wilcox st, 360 ft w of Rockwell, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 8 (W. J. Collings to M. W. Murray)	3,000
Racine av, 241 ft s of Webster, w f, 25x123 ft, dated Aug. 27 (James Morgan to Louis Grossman)	800
Marshfield av, 122¾ ft n of Taylor st, w f, 32¾x101 ft, dated Oct. 1 (D. W. Irwin to Polk Morgan)	1,798
Homer st, 186 ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 1 (Isaac Drake to George Shaw)	1,200
Lyman st, s e cor Bonfield, n w f, 54x100 ft, dated Nov. 3 (C. J. Hull to James Hagan)	1,000
Jefferson st, n e cor Congress, w f, 50¾x103 ft, dated Nov. 6 (heirs of A. Morrison to A. E. Kent)	5,500
Astor st, 105 ft n of Schiller, w f, 100 ft to alley, und ½, dated Oct. 3 (William Waller to J. L. Houghteling)	10,000
Bismarck st, 179 ft w of Rockwell, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 8 (Annie S Willard to E. S. Cummings)	550
Lake st, 3713¾ ft w of Kedzie av, s f, 25x122 ft, dated Oct. 18 (Jane A. Smith to N. Gross)	1,000
La Salle av, 70 ft s of Indiana st, e f, 30x99 ft, dated Oct. 19 (A. W. Wolff to J. Berner)	5,600
Hamlin av, 140 ft n of Fulton st, e f, 25x65 ft, dated Nov. 1 (Mathilda Greenebaum to R. Janssen)	650
De Koven st, 125 ft w of Desplaines, n f, 25x119 ft, dated Nov. 1 (C. J. Vapiekau et al. to Frank Katal)	4,250
Washtenaw av, 109 ft n of Lake st, w f, 24x126 ft, und. ½, dated Oct. 5 (W. L. Lyons to J. L. Lyons)	1,500
Scott st, n e corner Astor, s f, 30x120 ft, dated Nov. 2 (Sophia Paulding to E. G. Paulding)	6,000
Fifth av, 75 ft s of Napoleon place, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 3 (F. L. Rueckheim to J. J. Tobin)	2,100
North av, 175 ft e of Sheridan st, n f, 50x120 ft, dated Nov. 2 (Noah Barnes to Sarah J. Staley)	1,100
Centre st, 33¾ ft e of Orchard, n f, 46¾x125 ft, dated Nov. 3 (D. & A. Seeglitz to Mary A. Loughnue)	3,672
Racine av, 126 ft n of Centre st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Nov. 1 (Jas. Morgan to Jacob Klee)	850
West Chicago av, 100 ft e of North Centre, n f, 25x121 ft, dated June 24 (estate of W. B. Ogden to Johanna A. Foster)	1,800
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Belmont av, 850 ft e of Paulina st, s f, 28 ft to alley, dated Nov. 6 (Adam Howie to C. L. Helmetag)	$1,650
Snyder st, 200 ft s of Noble, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Nov. 7 (C. J. Fluget to Alex. Anderson)	800
Paulina st, n w cor Dunning, e f, 50 ft to Commercial st and alley, dated Nov. 8 (Jacob Great to Frank Feltz et al)	4,000
Janssen st, 222¼ ft n of Cornelia, e f, 50x125¾ ft, dated Oct. 23 (S. M. Church to Theodore Rost)	1,300
Gross Park, 125 ft e of Wood st, s f, 25x108 ft, dated Nov. 5 (Antoine Rachen to C. H. Mears)	400
Commercial st, 229 ft s of Tuttle av, w f, 50x165 ft, dated Nov. 1 (M. D. and B. F. Weber to F. Wittenmerer)	525
Nevada st, 672 ft e of Evanston road, n f, 25x162 ft, dated Oct. 26 (Emilie Wiegleb to Theresa A. Boudy)	4,000
East Ravenswood Park, 145 ft s of Lawrence av, w f, 250x165 ft, dated Nov. 1 (J. H. Kedzie to Herman Lyder)	3,750
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Oglesby av, 140 ft s of Sixty-second st, e f, 50x156 ft, dated Sept. 13 (O. R. Keith to Theresa J. Le Pan)	1,500
Centre av, 175 ft n of Fifty-fourth st, w f, 25x134 ft, dated Oct. 16 (Frederic Gaylord to T. J. Murphy)	450
Bowen av, 108 ft w of St. Lawrence, n f, 19¾x120 ft, dated Oct. 14 (Maria C. Reet to S. J. Moss)	987
Wabash av, 464 ft n of Sixty-third st, w f, 99x240 ft, dated Oct. 23 (estate of P. W. Gillette to H. H. Brown et al.)	4,500
Wabash av, 275 ft s of Fifty-seventh st, e f, 25x177 ft, dated Nov. 3 (A. M. Webb to Mary M. Boite)	875
Ashland av, 49 ft s of Forty-eighth st, w f, 25x121 ft, dated Sept. 14 (Frank Nilles to Jacob Hartl)	1,050
WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Tripp av, n w cor Bloomingdale, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 29 (J. F. Keeney to John Conlon)	700
North av, n w cor Sheridan, s f, 25x149 ft, dated Nov. 1 (E. Langkafel to August Langkafel)	800
Armitage av, n e cor Howard, s f, 48x125 ft, dated Oct. 20 (Ella C. and J. Bradley to Henry Gerhig)	800

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

Mrs. M. Mahoney, three-story store and flats, 24x65 feet, No. 3099 Archer avenue, to cost $6,000.
G. Shubert, two-story front addition, 24x40 feet, No. 469 North Paulina street, to cost $2,000.
B. F. Carroll, one-story barn, 20x20 feet, No. 1244 West Adams street, to cost $200.
Mrs. C. Pohls, one-story cottage, 20x50 feet, No. 757 Davis street, to cost 1,300.
Anton Gutlich, one-story cottage, 21x32 feet, No. 121 Moore street, to cost $600.
George Andrews, one-story cottage, 31x40 feet, No. 388 North avenue, to cost $800.
H. Loborg, one-story cottage, 22x32 feet, No. 134 Coulter street, to cost $800.
R. J. Taylor, three two-story dwellings, 58x50 feet, Nos. 3840 to 3844 Ellis avenue, to cost $14,000.
John Adams, one-story barn, 20x45 feet, No. 238 Twenty-first street, to cost $1,200.
F. Anderson, one-story cottage, 21x32 feet, No. 799 Girard street, to cost $800.
John A. Baldwin, three three-story stores and dwellings, 61x55 feet, Nos. 704 to 708 West Van Buren street, to cost $15,000.
K. Katowski, one-story cottage, 20x50 feet, No. 810 Seventeenth street, to cost $1,200.
Joseph Heavatz, one-story cottage, 20x35 feet, No. 977 West Nineteenth street, to cost $800.

New Corporations for Chicago.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 8.—The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following companies:

Scandinavian Exchange, Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; to do a general steamship, forwarding, storage, commission, and brokerage business; Charles Sparre, James T. Edgehill, and William A. Paulsen, incorporators.

The People's Eye and Ear Infirmary and Medical and Surgical Institute, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, W. B. Cook, W. H. Cook, and Abraham Backus.

Articles of organization were issued to the Young Republican Club of Lake, Town of Lake, Cook County. The incorporators are George C. Ingham, Charles H. Palmer, J. Walton Fitch, and others.

Dutiable Goods.

The following dutiable merchandise was received into the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: F. E. Fernald, 452 packages tea; J. W. Doane, 295 packages tea; Coey & Co., 250 sacks salt; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 63 bales burlaps, 10 packages earthenware, 9 packages machinery; Daniel Delaney, 25 cases whisky; A. H. Andrews, 1 case dry goods; E. N. Hurlbut & Co., 3 cases dry goods; Kantzler & Hargis, 5 cases cigars; Grommes & Ullrich, 5 cases cigars; Sprague, Warner & Co., 10 cases cigars; Best, Russell & Co., 4 cases cigars; Chapin & Gore, 3 cases cigars; G. F. Foster Sons & Co., 1 case dry goods; C. Scherfig, 9 cases porcelain; C. J. Ilsing & Co., 11 cases cheese; Locke, Huleatt & Co., 3 cases dry goods; C. H. Willard & Co., 3 barrels rennets; C. Hoffman, 3 cases cigars; James Sharpe, 265 barrels grapes; Lyon & Healy, 17 cases musical instruments; Wilson Bros., 1 case dry goods; I. T. Relling & Co., 1 case books; Aug. Dressel, 1 case paints; H. Westerman, 1 case dry goods; C. H. Hanson, 1 case hardware; W. H. Schimpferman & Son, 42 cases prepared vegetables, 15 cases sardines, 5 cases olives; Kirchhoff & Neubarth, 25 barrels whisky; Schweitzer & Beer, 4 cases musical instruments; Burley & Tyrrell, 16 packages earthenware; Steuben County Wine Co., 10¼ casks and 25⅛ casks wine; Armour & Co., salt; Combe, Barbour & Combe, 2 packages machinery. Collections, $12,351.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2200, cor. Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Julius H. Hogey, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—C. L. Schaar, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.
INDIANA-AV., 2401, cor. Twenty-fourth-st.—H. W. Buchman, Pharmacist and Chemist.
INDIANA-AV., 3067, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Albert E. Reichel Druggist.
STATE-ST., 2724—F. List.
STATE-ST., 3160—H. J. Holthoefer, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3640—Truman, Druggist and Chemist.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor Wallace—Forsyth & Schmid, Druggists.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 317—Thomas Lawrence, Newsdealer.
WABASH-AV., 1734—Soren, Mathison & Co., Prescription Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

HALSTED-ST., South, 184, cor. Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
HARRISON-ST., West, 395—Rice & Schaeller.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Ritter Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 628, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—Ambrecht Bros., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 180, southwest cor. Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.
MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Garzalo & Wisshack, Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1003, cor. Western-av.—Rice & Tirrell, Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 206 and 208, cor. Halsted-st.—Geo. S. Miller & Co., Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, } Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, }
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, corner Robey-st.—C. O. Sethness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 381, Fred. D. Pierce, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 422—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, cor. Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, cor. Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
LINCOLN-AV., 224—Henry Schaller.
LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
LINCOLN-AV., 722,—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—J. D. Sherman, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Druggist.
Lincoln-av., 722,—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.
STATE-ST., 4101, corner of Forty-first—V. P. Cory & Co., Prescription Druggists.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THURSDAY AFTERNOON ON STATE-ST. cars, between Thirty-ninth and Twenty-sixth-sts., or on Twenty-sixth-st. between State and Prairie-av., small gold cross, plain one side. Liberal reward given. Return to 2131 Calumet-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RESTAURANT AT GRENIER'S GARDEN—Sell this week for $400 and give time on part. West Madison-st., by leading theatre. Room 9 Adams Express Building, Furnished House and Room Renting Agency.

A COMPANY IS BEING FORMED TO CUT HOGS and cure and smoke hams and bacon. A party with capital can come in. Address JOHN FASSETT, 433 La Salle-av., city.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED—FOR SALE—Variety store with notions, tin, crockery and glassware; $500 cash required; rent low, with three living rooms. Location, 836 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS—A PARTY ON BOARD OF TRADE to take $10,000 interest in Western packing firm and handle goods on Chicago Board; no better house west of Chicago. Y 7, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE ON ACCOUNT OF ill-health—$275—A nice restaurant, in first-rate location, with low rent, on West Side. For particulars apply to the Empire Bedstead Co., 383 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, 57 S. HALSTED-ST.; cheap if taken at once.

FOR SALE—A PART OR ENTIRE INTEREST IN shirt factory, located in town near Chicago, employing several men on the road and in full operation. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing B. O., care of Chicago Tribune. Only responsible parties will receive attention.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS—ELEgant bakery and confectionery; first-class modern ovens; locality A1; business established; a bargain for right party. Particulars at Room 80, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO PARTY WITH $1,000 WE OFFER INTERest in a first-class business; monopoly. Address Y 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN TO TAKE HALF INterest in good-paying flour and feed store; large cash trade; $500 and services required. Call at 130 East Madison-st., Room 17.

$250 AND SERVICES SECURE HALF-INterest in established, unlimited, cash-paying business. Apply at 437 Wabash-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

506 WABASH-AV.—NICE WARM ROOMS WITH first-class board.

1604 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE ALCOVE ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, with board. References.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—ROOMS, furnishings, and table first-class.

1828 INDIANA-AV.—HANDSOME ALCOVE and single room with board. References.

2256 WABASH-AV.—SECOND-STORY ALCOVE and other rooms beautifully furnished, well heated, with superior board.

3542 LAKE-AV.—HANDSOME ALCOVE ROOM, with first-class board; private family; reasonable rates.

NORTH SIDE.

89 DEARBORN-AV.—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished, warm alcove room, with first-class table board.

197 DEARBORN-AV.—BOARD AND LARGE front room; single room; well heated.

278 OHIO-ST., EAST OF STATE—NICELY FURnished rooms with board.

278 CHESTNUT-PLACE—FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, with first-class board and home comforts; terms moderate.

378 CHICAGO-AV.—BOARD AND FURNISHED room with Scotch family; reasonable terms.

OHIO-ST., EAST OF STATE—TABLE BOARD for two or three gentlemen in convenient business locality; everything first-class and pleasant. Only those who can furnish the best of references. Address Y 4, Tribune office.

HOTELS.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE, EUROPEAN hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms from $2 to $3 per week; 50 cents and 75 cents per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator; the charges are moderate; Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD CAN WITHOUT charge be directed to strictly first-class houses. Minute description given of accommodations. The Chicago Boarding and Employment Bureau (incorporated), Room 62, 157 and 159 La Salle-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ON WEST OR SOUTH SIDE, NICELY furnished, cozy room in strictly private quiet family by gentleman and wife; table board for lady only, gent being out of town mostly during winter. Y 16, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife with private family on West Side where a pleasant home may be had. Address OPERATOR, 339 West Madison-st.

BOARD—(FIRST-CLASS TABLE) AND THREE or four communicating, cosily-furnished rooms for gentleman, wife, nurse, and two small children; on I. C. R. R., for winter; private family preferred; $30 per week. Y 20, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND LODGING BY A YOUNG SCOTCHman with a respectable private family. Y 14, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A LADY WITH LITTLE GIRL, AND furnished apartments, sitting-room and bedroom. Address A. B., 83 O'Brien-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Call at or address F. S. W., 83 East Van Buren-st.

FURNITURE! STOVES! CARPETS!
CASH PRICES ON EASY PAYMENTS.
NO INTEREST ON NOTES.

Chamber suits, $15, $16	$18
Marble-top suits, $25, $28	30
Woven-wire springs	3
Folding beds	10

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES—THE WORLD'S BEST.
Heating stoves, $3.50 up; base-burners, $12.50; cook stoves, $9; ranges, $11, $12, $14.
BODY BRUSSELS CARPET, 80C., 90C.
Tapestry, 50c., 60c.; ingrains, 20c., 30c., 50c.
THE NEWBERRY FURNITURE AND CARPET CO.
284, 286, 288 Wabash-av. Open evenings.

FURNITURE OF PRIVATE RESIDENCES PURchased; will pay cash for large or small lots. Address or call W., 466 West Madison-st.

I HAVE A LARGE OIL PAINTING, 7X10 FEET, which will be sold to the highest bidder; private. Z 1, Tribune office.

500 PARLOR STOVES
TO BE CLOSED OUT.
SPECIAL SALE BY
THE EMPIRE BEDSTEAD CO.,
381 and 383 West Madison-st.,
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A MANUFACTURER.
RARE CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.
N. B.—SPECIAL SALE OF CHAMBER SETS,
$16 to $75.
GREAT REDUCTION.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.
Don't buy till you see this stock. Big money saved to you. Why not save it? Opening evenings.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 19 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper. A 1 reference. W 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REGISTERED PHARmacist; long experience. City references. W 34, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND caligraph operator; work evenings. Address 99 N. Clark-st.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL ENgineer; ten years' experience; do all repairs; strictly temperate. A1 references. W 85, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; French, German, and English kitchen. Best references given. Address WM. PFEIL, 853 North Clark-st., second floor.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young German. Best of references. Address Y 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY SINgle Englishman. Best of references from present employer. Y 5, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED man as waiter in private family or boarding house. Can bring good references from last employer. Address W 36, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—251 THIRTY-FIRST-ST., in store, 2 German girls with American; cooking and laundry, second or general work.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE for cook and other second work at same place. Address 2341 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron. Call at 3742 Parnell-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework. Reference. B L 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPETENT COOK or laundress. Reference. B L 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR LAUNdress or to work by the day. Call at 3214 La Salle-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework or cooking. 2556 Cottage Grove-av., in store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COOK and laundress in private family. 130 Throop-st., corner Van Buren.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl to do housework; $4. 87 South Wood-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR GENERAL housework; German. Good references. No. 125 Twenty-fourth-st.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker sewing at home. Call at 253 Bissell-st., first floor.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BERLIN CHILD-nurse in respectable English family; will teach children German. Call at MRS. KRAUSE'S, 77 Seminary-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as nurse or second girl; can assist in sewing; best of city references. Call for two days, at 4144 Wentworth-av.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REFINED AND cultivated widow a situation of trust in a gentleman's home; a competent housekeeper. Best of references given and required. W 76, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING competent, reliable, and well-trained servants with good references, of all nationalities, for the West, North, and South Sides, can obtain such at the Throop-Street Employment Bureau, 10 Throop-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDING good German or Scandinavian help apply at DUSKE'S, 156 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—3235 STATE-ST., LADIES can be served with good girls in MR. STORN'S office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG SWEDISH BUTler in private family; does not drink or chew. Address 2373 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY MAN IN OFFICE and for outdoor business; good salary to the right man; small cash security required. Address W 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DOUBLE-ENtry bookkeeper; must be quick and accurate, and bring unexceptionable city references. Address CHAS. H. SLACK, Madison-st. and Wabash-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED bookkeeper; one who has been in a stationery house preferred. Address W 24, Tribune office, giving full particulars, salary wanted, etc.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—CITY SALESMEN ON HARPER'S History of the Rebellion and other first-class books; salary to right man. McDONNELL BROS., 185 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN, TO SELL SPECIALTIES to merchants; commission.
H. A. PERSHING, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN, BY AN agricultural implement and carriage house; must have a trade; no greenhorn. State bottom salary, references, and age. Y 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN BY A LEADING MANUfacturing house; a man of experience in traveling with umbrellas and parasols; good territory and permanent position to the right man. Address, with full particulars, "UMBRELLAS," Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, ACTIVE BOY TO ANswer telephone and run errands. Apply at 212 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD FOR general office work. References required. Call at 11 a. m. Tuesday morning at 210 La Salle-st., office of WM. E. & WM. F. ROLLO & CO.

WANTED—SIX BUNDLE-WRAPPERS, AT once; must be over 16 years old and live with parents; experienced ones preferred. CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

TRADES.

WANTED—AT ONCE—BUTCHERS AT GOOD wages; also laboring men and men to learn the different branches of the beef business at good pay. Steady work and permanent situations for all good men.
Can board and live on premises. Apply to
NELSON MORRIS,
Packing House, Union Stock-Yards.

WANTED—500 LABORERS, CARPENTERS, butchers, coopers, and other men for packing-house work; steady work, good wages, and protection. Apply at office ARMOUR & CO., 205 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TWO PAINTERS. APPLY AT 167 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AT ONCE, STEADY MAN WITH references and security as night watchman and porter; apply before 9:30 a. m. CARSON, PIRIE & CO., West Side.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN IN every town in the Union to sell an invention which will save $50 a year to any family and pay agents $70 a week profit. Send for papers. Address Merrill Mfg. Co., 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—LABORERS, BUTCHERS, AND OTHer men for packing-house work; good wages and complete protection. Apply to Chicago Packing & Provision Co., 189 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD LIGHT PORTER IN WHOLEsale house. Must give reference. Apply at ANSONIA CLOCK CO., 64 Washington-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO TEND FURNACES AND do general work around house. Inquire at 1350 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SEVERAL EXPERIENCED INspectors and examiners. Apply immediately at the Bee-Hive, 172 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL, ONE THAT wants to learn cooking, in bakery and cafe. 273 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in family in Hyde Park; good wages. Apply northeast corner of Fifty-seventh-st. and Madison-av. or 260 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A STRONG, WILLING GIRL FOR general housework in a small American family 3422 Indiana-av.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WAIST-FINISHERS and cloakmakers. 1324 Michigan-av.

NURSES.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED nurse for child 20 months old; must be 35 to 50 years old and capable to take entire care of child. Must have very best city references. Good wages. Address, with particulars, B W 87, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADIES AND YOUNG MEN TO DECorate holiday novelties for fall and winter trade; steady employment; $9 per week earned; all materials furnished; work mailed free. Address New England Decorative Works, 19 Pearl-st., Boston, Mass., P.-O. Box 5,078.

WANTED—LADY BOOK PEDDLERS FOR THE city. Address Y 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADIES TO WORK FOR US AT their own homes; $7 to $10 per week can be quietly made; no photo. painting; no canvassing. For full particulars please address at once CRESCENT ART CO., 19 Central-st., Boston, Mass., Box 5170.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800 IN FINE, PAYing corner drug store; must understand and manage it. Call at 121 La Salle-st., Room 18.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO TAKE management of retail department of packing-house in a good city 60 miles west of the Mississippi River; best packing-house west of Chicago. Address Y 8, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—CLOTHING, HATS, gents' furnishing goods, etc., at Arkansas City in Kansas; best city in Kansas, live and booming; best stand in city; the store is newly fitted up; good business; smart, experienced man to take charge of store with $3,000 to $5,000. Address THOS. H. LYNCH, Wichita, Kas.

WANTED—PARTNER IN OLD ESTABLISHED lucrative real estate and general brokerage business; $500 and services required. 139 E. Madison, R. 17.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY IN this State; liberal pay. Mahoning Mutual Life Association, P.-O. Box 613, Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR OUR NEW BURGLAR-proof door fastener; best-selling novelty ever made; just out; nothing like it; sells itself; large profits. K. F. HOME CO., 37 Lakeside Bldg., Chicago.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 21 and 23 West Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR 99 YEARS straight lease—Business property—
99 feet on State-st., near 18th.
25 feet on Adams-st., near Clinton.
X. L. OTIS, L. 142 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 45 ft., with fine large barn; clean-cut bargain $40,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome modern house, with 42-ft. lot and brick barn; $60,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house with corner lot, 75-ft. front; $45,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—New and beautiful modern house; has never been occupied; seven chambers, seven wood mantels; purchaser may select mantels; $25,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Modern brick house, with 50-ft. lot, one of the finest locations on the boulevard; $30,000; a decided bargain.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Magnificent modern house; new within two years; $85,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—A very fine house, with large lot and first-class barn; $150,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—A fine modern house, north of 22d-st.; $55,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—New house on corner in vicinity of 29th-st., at a bargain.
PRAIRIE-AV.—New modern house near 22th-st.; $17,500.
CALUMET-AV.—Nos. 3153 and 3155, new green-stone front houses; open every day for inspection; go see them.
GROVELAND-AV.—No. 3229, new rock-faced stone-front, 25 ft. wide; this house has a beautiful elevation and is extra well finished inside; will rent it to good tenant.
MICHIGAN-AV.—2 brick houses; $14,000 and $17,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone front house; brick barn; splendid location; $16,000; owner wants an offer.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ON MICHIGAN-AV., BEtween Harmon and Hubbard-courts, now renting to pay fair interest; one parcel 100x170; another 110x175 feet; also 200 feet on Twelfth-st. and the river; have also some very desirable acre property for sale in Cook County. J. B. LYON.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A NEW HEAVY WHOLEsale building and 99 years' leasehold on Market-st., near Jackson, 50x150; 6-story and basement; will sell building with 99 years' lease at less than 5 per cent on present value, without revaluation; a rare chance for wholesale house to secure cheap rent.
J. P. WHITE.
89 Washington-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—ON CALUMET-AV. AND TWENTY-third-st.—30 or 60x178 ft., at a very low price.
HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—3 2-STORY FLAT BUILDings on West Side; must sell this week at a sacrifice, as owner needs money. Call for particulars V. H. SURGHNOR, 14 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—BY E. W. WESTFALL, 123 LA SALLE-st., basement: $3,500, rents $420, 2-story and basement brick, paved street, near Union Park; Adams-st., new brick houses, $6,300, worth $7,500; large list of houses between Ashland and Western-avs., Lake and Harrison-sts.; Winthrop-place, near Polk, lot 25x125, only $1,150; Kinzie-st., 3-story and basement brick equity, $15,000; will take acres or vacant lots; new brick houses and flats to trade for vacant lots.

FOR SALE—LOTS CORNER FULLERTON AND Western-avs.; accessible by horse and steam cars; commutation fare 6¼ cents; price $400 to $500 per lot.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE AND LOT 410 Marshfield-av., near Taylor; only $3,750 if taken at once. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO LAWYERS AND BROKERS—A great bargain—Business corner, West Side; rents $3,000. Particulars at R. 80, 115 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, IN 25-FOOT LOTS—The following property between Pierce and 43d-sts., just north of Storey's house:
10 lots on Grand-boulevard at $125 per foot.
8 lots on Vincennes-av. at $60 per foot.
12 lots on 43d-st. at $50 per foot.
13 lots on Pierce-st. at $40 per foot.
Terms, one-third cash, balance in one and two years with 6 per cent interest. Apply to
JACOB WEIL, 164 Dearborn-st.
First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT FERNWOOD AT $5 TO $8 A foot; near depot; some bargains.
HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—AT WINDSOR PARK, CORNER OF Coles-av. and Seventy-sixth-st.—Lot, 87x250 feet. PHILIP MYERS, Room 12, 166 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 TO $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 132 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—WRIGHT-ST., NEWly paved, several fine corners; two 25 feet lots on Garfield boulevard, near Wright-st.; will build and sell on easy terms.
C. C. LANDT & CO.
113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON 59TH-ST., near School; $450 per lot; on easy payments.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL PIECES OF ACRE PROPerty ripe for retailing, with railroad facilities.
HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 700 ACRES WELL-IMproved land; well fenced; two dwelling-houses; first-class out-buildings; three fine orchards; small fruit; can be divided into two or three farms if desired. Owner means business and will sell at a bargain. Call or write. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE FOR various customers. Leave descriptions with me if you wish to make quick sale.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FROM 20 TO 40 ACRES OF good land in Wisconsin to exchange for good, first-class clothing. RUNYON & CO., 166 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR EXCHANGE—AN INTEREST OF ABOUT $20,000 in a Texas cattle ranch for city, suburban, or farm property. Address No. 8 Aldine Square.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A COB BUILT LAdies' saddle and driving horse, cutter and harness for a good business horse. 881 Washington-bd.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES—
SHONINGER PIANOS.
Pianos to rent or exchanged.
B. SHONINGER CO., 215 State-st.

BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
BARGAINS IN PIANOS!
NO FANCY PRICES ASKED.
EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED.
LARGE ASSORTMENT TO SELECT FROM.
Prices, $65, $85, $100, $125, $150 to $200 each.
Terms, $5, $6, $7, $8, and $10 per month.
Don't fail to call before purchasing.
ADAM SCHAAF.
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

BEST PIANOS AND ORGANS IN THE MARKET at ESTEY & CAMP'S, 188 and 190 State-st.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO AT A BARgain; cash or payments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT—Rentals (part or all) applied on purchase.
ESTEY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

LEFT WITH US ON SALE—FINE UPRIGHT piano, triple strung, standard make; price, with cover and stool, $145, cash or payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS AND ORGANS
are celebrated for
Purity and Beauty of Tone,
Finest Mechanical Excellence,
Elegant Designs in Cases,
Great durability, etc., etc.
MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS
contain the famous new method of stringing
and other improvements.
Sold for cash or on easy payments.
MASON & HAMLIN COMPANY, 149 Wabash-av.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

VOSE & SONS' PIANOS, ESTABLISHED 1851. Intending buyers will find it to their interest to examine these matchless pianos before purchasing elsewhere. Prices low. Terms to suit buyers.
ADAM SCHAAF.
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WE ARE DISPLAYING A LARGE STOCK of Hallet & Davis, Emerson and Kimball pianos, in great variety of casings of rosewood, mahogany, and French walnut. Prices low. Payments easy. ALSO, a number of standard pianos taken in exchange for new instruments, for sale at bargains.
New pianos to rent.
Pianos tuned and repaired.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

$50 BUYS A 5-OCT. KIMBALL ORGAN, 10 stops, sub-bass and coupler, massive walnut case (mouse-proof).
$100 buys a 7 oct. Grovesteen & Co. Piano (square), carved legs, case in good condition, and in perfect order throughout.
$75 buys a Haines square piano in good order, just the thing for practice piano.
Any of the above we will allow full price for in exchange for new instrument, at any time within two years.
ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO.,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$250 BUYS A FINE NEW UPRIGHT PIANO. Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State-st., near Madison.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATION ON BUSINESS, lawsuits, absent friends, love, marriages, deaths. Ladies specially invited. Letters answered. Diseases located and cured at once. MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., near West Madison. Always at home.

"DR. PAUL," WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOger and clairvoyant, 437 West Madison-st., late of New York. Seventh son; 30 years' practice; all affairs. True life horoscopes, 50 cents.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM, 49 Ann-st., near Madison, middle door, 3d floor.

MRS. DE LACY, CARD AND PALM READER gives names, advice. 1913 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—1 PIECE OF 3-INCH SHAFT 7 FEET long.
1 pulley, 52-inch diameter, 14-inch face.
1 pulley, 35-inch diameter, 10-inch face.
15-horse power engine.
WM. HAYTHORN, 209 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$275—A 2-H. P. GAS ENGINE, GUARanteed. W 81, Tribune office.

WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

DOCTRESS MUELLER, 653 MONROE-ST.—HOME for ladies before and during confinement; skillful confidential; terms reasonable. Adopt infants.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—50 FEET ON DEARBORN-ST., BEtween Van Buren and Harrison, for term of years. F. H. WATRISS, 89 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—
3419 Wabash-av., 2-story basement and attic stone-front; low rent.
2929 Indiana-av., a fine, large, detached residence, 17 rooms; elegant location for first-class boarding-house; barn; rent reduced to $75.
3438 South Park-av., a large octagon stone-front residence, which will be put in attractive order for reliable tenant; fine 2-story brick barn; rent moderate; 14 rooms.
3632 Vincennes-av., 11-room stone-front; in good order; $40.
3643 Vincennes-av., 10-room stone-front; has lately been papered, painted, and calcimined throughout; can be had at the low rental of $40.
3726 Lake-av., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, furnace and gas-fixtures; in good order; $40.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Telephone 212. 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—TILL MAY 1, FRAME HOUSE in good order; No. 21 Thirty-seventh-st., corner Lake-av. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, 85 Clark-st.

TO RENT—2342 PRAIRIE-AV., 12-ROOM STONE-front, cheap.
2615 Wabash-av., 14-room brick, with barn.
3733 Johnson-place, first and second floors.
3637 Michigan-av., nice 7-room flat.
14 Twenty-sixth-st., store and rooms.
A. D. HYDE, 10, 126 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—
NEW—326¼ La Salle-av.—The last one of three elegant stone and brick fronts; finished in hardwood; all modern appointments; or would sell.
330 La Salle-av.—Brownstone front; this house will be handsomely papered and put in perfect repair, and rented at the exceptionally low rate of $75.
396 La Salle-av.—3-story stone-front; 14 rooms; low.
106 Delaware-place—2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, near Water-Works, $65.
415 Seminary-av.—13-room brick; will be put in good repair; only $35.
New—Wrightwood-av., second door east of Clark—2-story and cellar brick, 16 rooms, south front.
1331 Wrightwood-av.—2-story frame 10-room; low to good tenant; could be rented in flats; keys at 1333.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Telephone 212. 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., WASHINGton and Dearborn-sts., 9 and 11-room houses, Eugenie and Wells-sts., just west of Lincoln Park; cable cars; elegantly hard wood finished; new, complete, and first-class; rents, $55.00 to $70.00 per month.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—
321 Carroll-av., 2-story and basement stone front, 10 rooms, $25.
628 West Adams-st., 11-room brick; good location for renting rooms; to May 1; a bargain at $45.
54 Oakley-av.—Large frame; just the thing for roomers; only $25.
298 Irving-place—10-room brick in attractive order; $25.
212 and 232 Ogden-av., 8-room bricks, in good order, rent reduced balance of year.
311 Clybourn-place, near rolling-mills, 5-room frame cottage, $12.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Telephone 212. 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST HOUSES AND FLATS IN the city for the money—423 West Randolph-st., a 10-room house, only $35 per month; also 6 and 7 room flats, 443 West Lake-st., corner of Ada, $30 and $32 per month.
LYMAN & GIDDINGS,
101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SPECIAL—49 ADA-ST., BETWEEN Washington-boulevard and Madison-st., a modern house of 10 rooms, with large yard and barn; standing alone; south and east exposure. Rent reduced to $75. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—108 SOUTH LEAVITT-ST., NEW 8-room brick, all improvements; cheap. Apply at 116 South Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—849 CONGRESS-ST., 7-ROOM, 2-STORY and cellar brick; will be put in perfect repair. C. B. WILSON, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SPECIAL PRICE—NEW 10-ROOM brick house, east front; hardwood finish; most complete house on West Side. Call day or evening at 207 South Wood-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—BY POLKEY & McCALLUM, 112 RANdolph-st.—Hyde Park, nice 12-room house, hot and cold water, bath, etc.; large yard and all improvements; will rent for $60 to reliable tenant.

TO RENT—IN SUBURBS OF PARK RIDGE, 5-room cottage; rent $8. Inquire at 3555 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—IN HODGES BUILDING, CORNER Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st., one choice flat, second floor; will divide. Inquire at elevator or Room 26, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICE TENEMENT IN BRICK HOUSE, $12.50 per month; furniture at one-half cost. Inquire for four days at 4140 Champlain-av.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT, 1919 WABASH-AV.; IMprovements; low for the winter. G. S. THOMAS, 135 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE ATWATER BLOCK, 363 to 367 West Van Buren-st., 7 rooms each; all conveniences; finished in hardwood and handsomely papered, at $25 and $30 per month. Keys in store 367.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Telephone 212. 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
539 Marshfield-av., near Twelfth-st., new 8 room flats, $18 to $25.
111 North Paulina-st., 1st floor, 5 rooms, $13.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Telephone 212. 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—702 FULTON-ST., FINE FIVE-ROOM flat; cheap to good tenant. A. D. HYDE & CO., Room 10, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, 5 ROOMS, COMplete for housekeeping; vicinity of Oakley-av. and Harrison-st.; cheap to good party who will take care of furniture; sickness cause of renting. W 86, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FINELY DECORATED 7-ROOM FLAT; light and cheerful; board owner; have some furniture. 469 West Congress-st. Upper bell.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—IN THE DETROIT APARTMENT Building, 307 and 309 La Salle-av. (just completed); only two of these elegant 8-room flats left; Flat C, 2d floor, $47.50; Flat E, 3d floor, $40; halls lighted and cleaned. Janitor, in basement, will show them.
265 North Clark-st., 7-room flat, 2d floor, all conveniences, $30.
730 North Wells-st., upper floor, 5 rooms, in nice order, $20.
393 Garfield-av., 8 rooms, 3d floor, $7.
1754 Wrightwood-av. (one-half block west of Clark-st.), 8-room flat, new and all conveniences; separate entrance; choice in every way; at low price for a good tenant.
770 North Clark-st., third flat, 7 rooms, very attractive location; rent low if taken this week.
969 North Clark-st., second flat, 6 rooms, in good order, $25.
974 North Clark-st., first flat (corner), 6 rooms, in good order, $25.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
IN MENTONE BUILDING,
NO. 148 DEARBORN-AV.
One elegant apartment of 8 rooms and bath; janitor service, steam heat, passenger and freight elevators, hardwood cabinets, carved mantels, handsome gas-fixtures, mirrors, range, refrigerators, etc.; can be secured at a very low rental. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY E. S DREYER & CO., WASHINGton and Dearborn-sts., 3 elegantly hard wood finished flats; one a corner 7-room, new, complete, and first-class; also lower floor, 7-room, 843 N. Clark-st., facing park; cable cars; rent, $37.50 to $40.00.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FLAT, 7 ROOMS, GOOD order, third floor, 218 Illinois-st. Apply to H. J. WALLINGFORD, Room 30, 80 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT FLAT OF FIVE rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with use of bath, 131 Fifty-first-st., corner Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, MODern conveniences, for one or two gentlemen only; reasonable to nice parties. 2032 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BY POLKEY & McCALLUM, 112 RANdolph-st.—3 nicely-furnished rooms on Dearborn-st., for small family or 3 or 4 single gentlemen.

TO RENT—217 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANTLY furnished front room; all modern improvements.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, CLEAN quiet place, private family. 1716 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgle or en suite. Room 7, 91 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY AND ELEGANTLY FURnished front rooms, single or en suite; modern conveniences. 375 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ON GROVELAND-AV., NEAR TWENty-ninth-st., in new and modern house, nicely-furnished front room for gentlemen. Z 2, Tribune.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY, THREE OR FOUR rooms, unfurnished; Rush-st.; furnace, bath, and gas. Address W 87, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; ALL conveniences. 229 Ontario-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—PLEASANT, SUNNY FRONT ROOMS, first floor; use of bath; moderate price. 131 Fifty-first-st., corner of Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE CORNER LAKE AND ADA-sts., suitable for druggist or any other first-class business. LYMAN & GIDDINGS,
101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—LINCOLN-AV. CORNER STORE, $30; West Side corner store, $18. S. E. GROSS & CO., corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT—355 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., GOOD store for retail business; 3 living rooms in rear; only $35. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE FINEST STORE ON ADAMS-ST.; main floor, 75 feet front; near Franklin-st. Apply, stating business, to Y 5, Tribune office.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS. 124 CLARK-st., Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE DESK ROOM AT front window; $10. 79 Dearborn, Room 2.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE SEARS BUILDING, 99 and 101 Washington-st., single or en suite.
LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER ONE OR more floors, each 25x110 at 200 Michigan-st. (North Side) 2 elevators.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ROOM 80X100, WITH POWER, GOOD light, second floor. Apply to
ROTH & McMAHON,
corner Monroe and Clinton-sts.

TO RENT—LOFTS, STORES, AND BASEMENT; plenty of room, light, and power. Inquire of
E. ROTHSCHILD'S SONS,
220-222 Kinzie-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FAMILY OF TWO adults, with best of references, desire the care of a nicely furnished house for the winter; or, for nominal rent, will take a small house or furnished flat; North or South Side preferred. W 83, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG COUPLE, two rooms for light housekeeping. North side, south of Chicago-av. Y 90, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GERMAN GENTLEman, neatly-furnished, warm room on North Side with private American family of refinement; mention terms. Best references. Address H 86, Bellevue-place, North Side.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE
BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
the only properly organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money
CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

ADVANCES ON
FURNITURE,
PIANOS,
HORSES, Etc.
BY THE
SECURITY LOAN & SAVINGS BANK.
127 La Salle-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, bonds, etc.; low rates; money can be paid back in installments; no publicity.
D. LAUNDER.
120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE AT LOW RATES ON watches, diamonds, and fine jewelry, which are stored in special vaults, at the Banking Rooms of the Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK LOANS money at current rates on commercial or secured notes, warehouse receipts, merchandise, and available collateral security of all kinds.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGE NOTES ON REAL ESTATE for purchase money $1,400; will sell so as to net the investor 9 per cent. ROBT. L. MARTIN.
Room 5, 78 La Salle-st.

ILLINOIS FARM LOANS MADE PROMPTLY AT current rates. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 86 La Salle-st.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, and tontines, and same bought. Send stamp. EDG. R. HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
WITHOUT COMMISSION
at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate, in sums of $1,000 and upwards.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 14, 118 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums of $1,000 and upwards, at current rates.
D. G. HAMILTON, 34 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON commercial paper, merchandise, warehouse receipts, chattel mortgages, and collateral security of all kinds. Rooms 19 and 20, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago at lowest rates of interest.
PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

TO LOAN—$1,000 FOR A TERM OF YEARS; MAY be repaid in monthly installments. W. C. McCALLUM, 113 Randolph-st., Room 1.

TO LOAN—I HAVE AMOUNTS TO SUIT FROM $500, $1,000 to $5,000, $8,000, $10,000 or $25,000 at 6 per cent. Money in hand and can close at once; will make the commission right.
D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

WANTED—THE LOAN OF $500 FOR TWO OR three years on suburban real estate worth $2,000. Address W 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$2,700 FOR 5 YEARS; real estate security. Address Y 13, Tribune office.

2 PER CENT—WHY PAY 5?—$1,000 TO $5,000 ON furniture, pianos, stores, horses, carriages, etc., for one to twelve months, without removal, delay, or publicity. West Side Loan Company, 138 West Madison-st., Room 8, corner Halsted.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A. CALL AT THE PARLORS OF 203 State-st. at 10 a. m. Tuesday. AGNES.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—"TIS STOVES TODAY"—THE cold snap yesterday sent Bowyer round to Randolph-st., and there at 108, right over the door, was a signboard, it read thus: "Yes, this is Walter Hill's; come in." Bowyer is but mortal, and he could not resist the temptation, so in he went, and in a very few minutes he purchased one of Burdett, Smith & Co.'s $36.00 stoves for his workroom and a $50.00 "Palace Aladdin" for his private office. The latter is "a daisy." Bowyer must and will have the best, for the simple reason that "the best is the cheapest." Walter has just "one more" of the same pattern in stock. Don't you want it? By the way, "Allen's City Dispatch" is removed from the Opera-House Block to 159 Washington-st., and George H. Bowyer is sole proprietor. If not, why not?

PERSONAL—CUSTOM MADE OVERCOAT, $10.00; seven different styles ordered for $20.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—NEW MARKET OVERCOAT $20.00; custom made imported Kersey, ordered for $50.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—CUSTOM MADE ALASKA BEAVER overcoat, $30.00; satin lined; worth $60.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—$22.50 BUYS A SATIN-LINED CUStom-made overcoat (imported Shetland) ordered for $48.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—$25.00 FOR A SCHNABLES CAMEL hair custom made overcoat, satin lined throughout, ordered for $60.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—CUPID'S QUIVER, AN ILLUStrated journal, published in connection with the Chicago Matrimonial Bureau; 3,000 candidates for marriage; inclose 10 cents for November number. Address or call on H. SCOTT, 120 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL—OVERCOAT, $9.00; ALL WOOL cassimere custom made ordered for $18.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—$12.00 BUYS A FULL SILK ROLL all wool melton custom made overcoat, worth $25.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—OVERCOAT, $13.50; FOR A WIDE wale custom made overcoat, full satin roll, silk sleeve lining, made for $28.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—$17.50 BUYS AN IMPORTED FUR beaver overcoat custom made, ordered for $35.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CLEVER BAY HORSE, TOP BUGGY, and harness. Make me an offer. Call 174 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE; SIDE-spring top buggy, nearly new; good harness; cost $275; will sell for $100 cash. Rear of 21 Congress-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

HORSES WINTERED OR GRAZED DURING fall, with my own, at my farm and residence, Downer's Grove; prime upland hay and grain, and well sheltered, blue-grass run of 300 acres. Horses taken from and returned to the city by my own men.
Apply to ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Home Insurance Building, Chicago.

WANTED—HORSE AND BUGGY IN PART PAY for lot 25x217 on Austin-av., between Wood and Lincoln-sts. Lot for sale below value. Price, $2,500.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 97 TO 103 Van Buren-st., corner Fourth-av.—Low rates; advances made. Telephone 801.
CHAS. F. KEELER, Proprietor.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established in 1875; for storage of household goods; private compartments.

GEORGE PARRY, 156 TO 160 WEST MONROE-st.—Storage for furniture, buggies, etc.; furniture moved, etc.; advances made. Estb. 1871. Tel. 4573.

UNION STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 464 AND 466 West Madison-st., for furniture and general merchandise; elegant private apartments; inspection invited; advances made. A. F. WALCOTT, Manager.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

SAFES FOR SALE VERY CHEAP BALANCE OF this month; several Hall, Diebold, and Mosler's safes at half price; also vault doors and time locks at greatly reduced prices; a very large assortment of the Chicago Safe & Lock Co.'s safes always on hand. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 34 Dearborn-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ENGLISH, LATIN, GREEK, MATHEMATICS—INstruction by able teacher. Y 18, Tribune office.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT. A thorough shorthand and typewriting course, $40. First National Bank Building. Mr. & Mrs. HANNA.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTS' cast-off clothing; ladies attended by Mrs. Gelder. J. GELDER, 564 State-st.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GENTS' CAST-off clothing. Send postal to A. SIMON, 309 South Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. C. VANDERBURGH & CO.,
319 STATE-ST.
CUT PRICES.

Warner's Kidney and Liver Cure	$ 89
Swift's Specific, small, 65c, large	1.15
Duffy's Malt Whisky	75
Beef, Wine, and Iron	50
Ext. Sarsaparilla and Iodid. Potass.	75

All Druggists' Goods at Cut Prices.

ADVANCE STEEL HOT-AIR FURNACES, ALSO steel air-heaters, for hard or soft coal, to heat large rooms or small houses without expense of air pipes, registers, etc. Send for circulars to Chicago & Erie Stove Company, 122 Lake-st.

ELECTRIC BATHS, MASSAGE, SULPHUR, VApor, lonster, ocean brine, plain, and medicated baths; polite and skilled attendants. Rooms 14 and 15 Japanese Building, 243 State-st. 9 to 9.

FUR TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS AT SUCH prices as only a large manufacturer can offer. ETTLINGER S. Furrier, 109 State-st., second floor.

WANTED—TO BOARD A CHILD FROM 2 TO 6 years old by a widow lady with no small children. Best of references. Y 21, Tribune office.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE
ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE
ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE
ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE
ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE
ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE
ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE
ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

Senators Sawyer and Spooner of Wisconsin are at the Pacific.

In an article Sunday the rate of progress made in excavating the new lake tunnel was stated at 108 feet per day. It should have been printed eighteen.

Of the 500 derrickmen who find employment in Chicago 150 formed an assembly Oct. 8, and were yesterday initiated as members of the Knights of Labor.

The returns from Cicero were canvassed yesterday in the County Court, and the election of the various officers was declared. There was no dispute as to the returns.

The Chicago North Side Railway Company yesterday paid to the City Collector the sum of $1,541 as license fees for August, September, and October. The company claims to have 123 cars, which made 147,508 trips within that period.

In the paragraph recently printed about the funeral of Alfred C. Papineau, the fire patrolman killed at the Madison street fire, his wife should have been included among those members of the family who returned thanks to all taking part in the funeral procession.

Mr. Grinnell said yesterday that the comparison of the bill of exceptions with his record in the Anarchists' case was finished in his office yesterday, and there was no apparent reason why the two documents should not be submitted for Judge Gary's approval Wednesday.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, No. 88 Madison street, was as follows: 8 a. m., 26 deg.; 9 a. m. 31 deg.; 10 a. m., 35 deg.; 11 a. m., 37 deg.; 12 m., 39 deg.; 1 p. m., 42 deg.; 3 p. m., 45 deg.; 6 p. m., 43 deg.; barometer 8 a. m., 29.59; 6 p. m., 29.52.

Deeming it inadvisable to convey the prisoner to the Stock-Yards, the case against the Pinkerton officer, Frank Joy, was dismissed from Justice Tearney's docket in Lake by Mr. Grinnell yesterday morning. Joy was formally discharged, but another warrant for murder, sworn out before Justice Barker, was served upon him. Joy was arraigned and his case was continued until Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

The United States Government has appropriated $50,000 to make a test of an improved process for extracting sugar from cane. The experiments so far have proved successful. Prof. Collier, chemist of the Agricultural Department and attendant at the experiments, will deliver an address on the practicability of sorghum-sugar manufacture in the Mississippi Valley Thursday, Nov. 11, at 3 o'clock, in the call-room of the Board of Trade.

The case of Marshall B. Allen, arrested for complicity in the Bolton embezzlement, was continued to Monday at 10 o'clock a. m. It was hinted that one of the parties supposedly connected with Bolton's stealing in the second-class mail department had revealed the whole plot by which the Government and the newspaper publishers were robbed. The important witness wanted in the prosecution of Allen is supposed to be a former office employé.

Dyer Smith, proprietor of a gambling-house at No. 197 West Madison street, was arrested last evening on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Sophia Wolff of No. 2894 South Halsted street. The woman claims that she has frequently notified Smith not to allow her husband to gamble in his place, but last Saturday, she alleges, he lost $60 there. She also says her husband lost $100 at Smith's place some time ago. Smith will have a hearing before Justice Scully today.

It is said that Fred Becklenburg, alias Doherty, who was arrested Saturday with five stolen cows and two calves, has been doing a wholesale business in cattle stealing. He has had a large stable on Elston road, and it is charged that two-thirds of the cattle he received were stolen. Four persons have identified cattle that passed through the prisoner's hands. Herman Mielke of No. 83 Wilmot street identified a cow of his sold to a butcher. Several persons identified cows found in Becklenburg's barn. He will be arraigned before Justice Scully some day this week.

There is a little Hebrew, Sam Fisher, aged 20, in the County Jail, who was lodged there Saturday by the Sheriff on a writ of ne exeat issued from one of the benches of the Superior Court. In the fall of 1883 he married a pretty Jewess named Hannah Pollack, living at Taylor and Clark streets. He had never seen her until three days before the wedding, but thought it would be fun to get married, particularly as he was but 17. When his money gave out he says his wife and relatives drove him away and he did not come back to Chicago again until last Thursday. He went to the home of his wife and endeavored to effect a reconciliation, but in vain. Within twenty-four hours the Sheriff had him, but for reasons which Sam nor any one else save his wife and her relatives, he says, can explain.

Yesterday one of the tailoresses employed by Jacob Jacobson of No. 143 North Centre avenue, rising from her chair said she guessed she'd take a drink of water. She walked over to the cooler, took a drink, and fell dead upon the floor, to the consternation of her fellow workmen. Later she was taken to her home at No. 42 Will street, and the Coroner notified. A reporter called last night and met Harry and Frank Stall, young, pleasant-faced married men. One of them said: "We are so glad that mother was taken off so peacefully—without pain or lingering illness. Her name was Elizabeth Stall, and she was 70 years of age. You perceive she had a good home here, but then, like all Germans, mother was thrifty and insisted upon working."

A Granger Sues a Bucket-Shop.

The suit commenced Saturday by a granger named Hefner from the vicinity of Pontiac against Riley, Pulsifer, and Murphy for $5,000 damages, is for money lost by Hefner in wheat deals. "The defendants," said Francis A. Riddle, attorney for Hefner, "are running a bucket-shop in the Lakeside Building. They got hold of this old man down in the country last summer and pretended that they had bought property for him and showed him the papers, while in fact they had never bought and sold a bushel of grain. They got from $2,000 to $3,000 of his money. When he found what they had done with him he wanted the money back. They were willing to settle for a little, but he wanted it all or nothing and we sued them. It is a repetition of the game that has been played by bucket-shop operators so often that it has ceased to be new. It is not as fair a transaction as a brace game of faro."

The West Park Commissioners.

At the West Park Board meeting yesterday afternoon the report of the Finance Committee showed $30,000 receipts for the month and disbursements of $26,000. The President, who had been instructed to prepare the ground and plant two rows of elm trees along the Southwest boulevard from Douglas Park to Twenty-sixth street, reported that much of the ground where trees are to be planted is six feet below grade. Further time was given. The engineer reported a plan for the improvement of the Southwest boulevard, providing for a drive fifty feet wide, flanked on each side by lawns fifty-two feet wide planted with line and group trees, shrubs, and evergreens, with pleasure walks and flowers. Outside of these lawns are traffic roads twenty-five feet wide. Between these and the eight-foot sidewalks are grass plats fifteen feet wide. A plan for improving Garfield Park north of Lake street by planting it with nut-bearing trees at a cost of $17,000 was referred.

New Quarters of the Newsboys' Home.

No. 1421 Wabash avenue is a four-story, stone-faced house in the midst of a church-going, boarding-house neighborhood. Below is the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church and above is Grace Church, and the boarding-houses are all about.

A half-dozen workmen are at work in the house making preparations for the advent of fifty boys. Thursday afternoon the Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home will occupy the premises. The matron of the home yesterday afternoon expressed some disquietude as to the reception the home would meet with in the neighborhood, but was confident the boys would be as quiet and orderly as the conventional church mice. The boys themselves look upon the change of quarters with favor.

The idea of "livin' on de avenoo" is impressive in the first place, and, although the home is away from the centre of their work, this seems a compensation. A scheme has already been arranged by which one boy is to come to the offices and secure all the papers, and the boys will start the day's work by catching the early worms on the cable-cars.

An Attempt to Kill a Policeman.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a seemingly drunken man asked Officer Alfred Krantz to be conducted to his home, at No. 63 Oak street, rear. As the door was thrown open the policeman was hurled headlong into the house and three men were upon him. Krantz found that he was alone with the supposed drunkard, now fully active, and two murderous-looking companions. He drew his pistol, but not until he had been struck several times on the head. He fired, and just then the candle went out. Three pistol shots rang out and the policeman saw the flashes come from th[illegible]vel of the floor, his assailants lying down and [illegible]ing the air with bullets. The policeman fired downward as rapidly as his pistol could be worked, and his weapon was just emptied when the door fell in with a crash and Officer Gustafson bounded into the apartment. A desperate struggle ensued, the three men being finally dragged to the station, where they gave their names as Thomas Cronin, Patrick Healey, and Francis McCarthy. Their cases were continued ten days. Krantz was badly cut and bruised. Gustafson sprained both wrists, while the three prisoners were beaten almost into insensibility. It is believed a conspiracy exists to kill Krantz and possibly other officers.

Arrest of a Most Clever Impostor.

Lieut. Schumacher of the East Chicago Avenue Station yesterday arrested a young woman named Mary Fitzpatrick. She was arrayed in the garments of a lightning change artist and could, without the removal of an article, change her dress into four distinct styles. When the prisoner saw that her trick was discovered she did not hesitate to illustrate its operation for the entertainment of her captors. When arrested she wore a black cashmere dress, a tight-fitting bodice of the same color and material, and a hat with a wide brim. A swift displacement of hooks, eyes, and buttons, a deft adjustment of unseen fastenings here and there, a crushing squeeze of the hat, and the woman stood with a brown woolen dress with corded front bodice and a neat little turban upon her head. Another set of manipulations and the dress was transformed into a gown, the turban gave place to a coif, a chaplet fell from the girdle, and the woman stood arrayed as a brown nun. Once more a tug of the skirt, a yank at the coif and waist, a flash of the hands, everywhere at once and the nun was transformed into a young lady of aspiring fashion in bright colored alpaca and the original wide brimmed hat. Miss Fitzpatrick is a pretty but very depraved young woman. During the last few weeks she has been going about in the various garbs she can so readily assume, begging money for Father Dorsey's church, as she claimed. She has reaped a rich harvest from the wealthy and liberal Catholics of the North Side. Yesterday morning Lieut. Schumacher met her on Clark street when she was in the black cashmere raiment and recognized her from descriptions. She was arraigned before Justice Kersten and her case continued until today.

THE ANNEXATION OF JEFFERSON.

It Comes Up in the Council on an Application of Some Citizens to Use Chicago Water.

The Council met last night, Mayor Harrison in the chair.

A request by four citizens of the Town of Jefferson, in the vicinity of California and North avenues, to be allowed to tap the city's water main provoked a discussion on the question of annexation. Ald. Colvin said the people of Jefferson had done all they could to enter the city, and should not be made to suffer because they were not permitted to do so. Ald. Cullerton was opposed to the precedent. He was opposed to extending the city limits so as to take in large tracts of land built up with fire-traps, while between them and immediately inside the limits the fire ordinance depreciated the value of property, although sewers and water mains had been laid. Land was higher outside the fire limits because the people there could build wooden fire-traps, while miles of vacant prairie lay inside the limits. The fire limits ought to be contracted so that the owners of this prairie might get the same opportunities that the speculators outside the limits had enjoyed. Ald. Dixon spoke in favor of annexation, and thought if any individuals were allowed to tap the mains it would prevent the people from voting to come into the city.

Ald. Campbell said Ald. Cullerton's argument was really in favor of annexation, for as soon as the towns were taken in they could not put up any more fire-traps.

Ald. Kerr said the people of Jefferson had been to great expense and trouble to circulate a petition for admission to the city. The Council would be recreant to its duty if it did not take them in. It was true there were fire-traps, but the people would be good citizens and they would have to be supplied with water. It was well to let them have a foretaste of the benefits of joining the city. If the city did not have enough water, the machinery must be increased. Ald. Wheeler said the people of Jefferson were not entitled to city water any more than to protection by the city police. If they got all the benefits of the city now, they would never join. The request was granted by the following vote:

Yeas—Appleton, Mueller, Drew, Clarke, Hillock, Sheridan (Eighth), Revere, Deal, Simons, Kerr, Campbell, Schack, Ryan, Ernst, Colvin, Linn—16.

Nays—Dixon, Gile, Wetherell, Doerner, Cullerton, Weber, Yore, Mahoney, Wheeler, Hull, Landon, Eisfeldt, Manierre, Tiedemann—14.

Ald. Cullerton claimed that nineteen votes were required and appealed from the decision of the Chair. Mayor Harrison quoted an opinion of ex-Corporation-Counsel Adams in his support, but expressed doubts as to the legality of the order passed. The Chair was not sustained, the vote being thirteen yeas to fifteen nays. Ald. Manierre then introduced an order rescinding all previous orders giving permission to people outside the limits to tap the city water-mains. It was ruled out of order. The request of the Jefferson people was placed on file.

Ald. Cullerton moved that the Committee on Judiciary and the Mayor procure a copy of the bill passed by the United States Senate ceding Dearborn Park to the city for a public library, an academy of design, and a soldiers' institute, and examine into the subject, and report the same to the Council. Ald. Cullerton said the bill was passed pursuant to a request by the City Council sent to Congress several years ago with reference to the Public Library. But since that time the two other institutions had stepped in, the library had found a suitable place, and the bill was defective and required amendments. He wanted the committee to report such amendments as ought to be suggested to Congress. The motion was adopted.

An ordinance drafted by Prosecuting-Attorney Rogers relative to Police Court Justices, clerks, and bailiffs, as introduced Oct. 4, was passed on recommendation of the Committee on Judiciary. The new ordinance is the outcome of the investigation by the City Attorney of the police court bailiffs last spring. It provides for daily reports of the Justices, clerks, and bailiffs to the Controller and City Clerk of all the fines assessed and collected, and for effectual checks on all of them. The Commissioner of Public Works reported, in response to an order, that it was impracticable to establish a connection between the City-Hall and County Building on the basement floor, the county having occupied its part of the rotunda by the electric light plant and repair-shop. Adjourned.

COUNTY BOARD APPROPRIATIONS.

They Are $1,642,000 for the Year—Approving Bills for $273,000.

The County Board yesterday passed a great many old bills, some of which had been lying in the different committees for months, the grand total being $273,122, and also passed the annual appropriation.

The State's-Attorney asked for not exceeding $1,000 to pay the expenses of the investigation into the shooting of Bagley at the Stock-Yards recently. "The authorities of the Town of Lake cannot possibly make the investigation as it should be for the reason that the witnesses are scattered and separated and the officers of the Town of Lake have sufficient in their own locality to monopolize their time. The police of the City of Chicago cannot be properly called upon to perform the duties because the offense, if there is one, occurred outside of the jurisdiction of the City of Chicago. The matter to be investigated is, Who fired the shots? The other part of the investigation is, Was the firing of such shots justified? It is as much the interest of good citizens to ascertain the last as the first, because if the shooting was justifiable that is the end of the matter, but the proper examination is, first, who were justified if justification is maintained. Therefore it is important that we should be able to know precisely who did the shooting and all the circumstances surrounding the shooting." Referred.

The Finance Committee submitted its appropriation for the ensuing year, being $139,000 for interest on old indebtedness, $115,883 for interest on new indebtedness, and $1,388,020 for county purposes. The total being $1,642,902.

The board ordered the communication of B. F. Riley & Co. in relation to the tax ferret contract placed on file.

The Joint Committee on Court-House and Records and Public Buildings recommended that the American Brick & Stone Preserving Company be paid $56,250 on account for painting the Court-House; that E. R. Brainerd be paid $19,703 on estimates for repairing the stone work; and that Architect Hanson, for commissions on the above estimates, be paid $955; and that William Swissler be paid $3,500 for inside painting on the Court-House. So ordered.

Bills were ordered paid as reported from committees as follows: Court-House and Records, $17,340; Printing and Stationery, $12,387; Court-House and Records and Public Buildings, $80,568; Public Building and Education, $24,691; Public Building and Hospital, $8,334; Public Building and Charities, $25,255.

The bill of R. K. Warner for $8,245 for painting the infirmary and the refrigerator buildings caused a great commotion. Mr. Hemmelgarn wanted to know when the contract was let. It was not right to order such work and then bring in a bill. Mr. Wren explained that it was work that had to be done. The old buildings were rotting down, and a good improvement had been made. Mr. Hemmelgarn said it should have been let out by contract. The bill was ordered paid by the following vote.

Yeas—Casselman, Geils, Hannigan, Leyden, McCarthy, McClaughrey, Oliver, Van Pelt, Wren, and Klehm.

Nays—Fortune, Hemmelgarn, MacDonald, and Niesen.

Commissioner Wren offered a resolution stating that the Training-School for Nurses was getting $13,260 a year for nursing at the County Hospital, and directing the Hospital Committee to see if it could not be done for less. Mr. McCarthy said it was a suggestion of THE TRIBUNE, and he wanted to see how it would work. Mr. Van Pelt opposed any decrease of nurses' pay. Referred.

Mr. Wren offered another resolution requesting the next Legislature to pass a law or laws prohibiting saloons within two miles of any insane asylum or infirmary in this State. The resolution was lost.

A reward of $500 was offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Henry Muno at Rogers Park.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Van Pelt and referred, directing the respective clerks of the Superior, Circuit, and County Courts to pay out of moneys on hand and received by them for fees, so far as the same will apply, all outstanding warrants drawn on the Treasurer of the county for salaries of the respective Judges of those courts who have not been paid since March.

The following grand jury for the next term of the Criminal Court was drawn: John Ripert, Daniel V. Connolley, George Kollman, T. G. O'Conner, Henry Dwyer, Michael Sennott, William Amerson, S. Remington, Owen Murray, J. B. Conlan, David Edwards, John Reid Jr., Rudolph Schwarzlose, Samuel Rosenbaum, Fred Licht, Daniel McCarthy, William Kirby, William Thieman, A. H. Underwood, T. H. Mars, E. B. Baldwin, Peter Thorsen, John Hunerberg.

SUBURBAN.

Hyde Park—The Cable Ordinance Passed.

The Village Board met last evening. An ordinance was ordered drawn prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the territory bounded by Seventy-first street, Seventy-fifth street, Woodlawn and Jeffery avenues.

The most important item of business transacted was the unanimous passage of the Chicago City Railway ordinance granting the company a franchise to construct and operate a line of double-track cable railway on Cottage Grove avenue from Thirty-ninth to Sixty-seventh streets, and on Fifty-fifth street from Cottage Grove avenue to Lake avenue. The improvement will cost $1,000,000, and will be commenced as soon as the frost is out of the grround in the spring.

At the conclusion of the meeting the trustees were serenaded by the interested property-owners who favored the passage of the cable ordinance. The entire village government was driven in carriages to Oakland, where a supper was served.

Lake.

Capt. Thomas Gibson returned last night from Hampton, Ia., having in custody W. H. McMullen, who is wanted here for obtaining money under false pretenses. In May last McMullen went to Shannon Bros., at the Stock-Yards, and represented to them that he was worth $30,000 over and above any indebtedness. On the strength of this sworn statement Shannon Bros. advanced him $3,000 to carry on the stock business. The matter will probably be settled.

Brand Brings His Ax Down.

"Sixteen" photos, four of them elegant panels, for $3, at Brand's this week. *Quality the finest.* Studio, 210–212 Wabash avenue.

Fourteen photographs, three styles, for $3, at Stevens' Gallery, McVicker's Theatre, this week.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued permits to marry to the following couples, the parties living in Chicago where no other residence is given:

	Age.
August Rohr, Catharine Massalski	24—22
Jens C. Jensen, Amelia Olson, Jefferson	24—21
William W. Ralston, Alla E. Harroun	28—26
Josef Smukolla, Annie Kral	29—18
Frederic W. Lee, Des Moines, Ia., Lucie R. Puryear	29—26
Edward J. Bonell, Mary E. Mason	42—28
Thomas Zmich, Eva Hoppe	23—20
August Wents, Anna Plonk	24—25
Samuel Alexander, Julia Kleman	22—20
Olif Benson, Ellen Anderson	24—21
John Stahl, Auburn, Ind., Fannie Chilcote, same	22—18
William H. Nickel, Victoria Yeoman	21—20
Charles K. Herts, Englewood, Mamie F. Singer, same	24—18
Julius Koepke, Elwina Gentz	29—25
Henry S. Platt, Highland Park, Emily B. Humble	35—26
Fred Schuldt, Albertine Schlaack	25—23
William C. H. H. Lampert, Lydia Johnson	28—26
Wm. O. Horton, Jefferson, Rebecca Bump, same	21—20
Willis P. Adams, Lou Smith	23—26
Bernhard Klopfer, Grosse Point, Annie McDonald	33—31
Karell Sladek, Catherine Kallena	30—24
George W. Dolby, Mary Ann Grice	22—23
Henry F. Faber, Mary Menan	24—23
William Maus, Nettie Poleinska	24—18
Frank Wehner, Lake, Mary Rueum, same	22—20

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. R. Wy. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Parties should examine Mount Greenwood before selecting lots elsewhere. City office, 34, 152 Dearborn.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

GATES—Nov. 7, 1886, Edward Hart Gates, youngest son of Henry A. and Virginia E. Gates of this city, but formerly of Burlington, Ia., aged nearly 6 years.

☞ Burlington (Ia.) and Clarinda (Ia.) papers please copy.

BUSH—Nov. 8, at the residence, No. 1116 Forty-first-st., Willie, aged 2 years and 6 months, youngest son of Henry W. and Hannah P. Bush.

Funeral private.

BALDWIN—Nov. 6, Chester A., beloved son of C. L. and E. D. Baldwin, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Funeral from residence, No. 103 Johnston-av., Maplewood.

☞ Cleveland (O.) and Lineville (Ia.) papers please copy.

HEDERMAN—At his late residence, No. 368 Hurlbut-st., Dennis Hederman, aged 60 years.

Funeral Wednesday at 9:30 to the Church of the Immaculate Conception and thence by cars to Calvary via Northwestern Railroad.

INGALLS—At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. B. P. Hutchinson, William Ingalls, aged 80 years.

Funeral service private. Body to be taken East for interment.

KOVATS—Nov. 7, Augustus Kovats, at his late residence, Jefferson, Ill., aged 56 years and 3 months.

Funeral Tuesday at 1 p. m. to Rosehill. Friends invited to attend without further notice. Funeral services at the house, followed by services at the Northwestern M. E. Church.

MATHIAS—The morning of the 8th inst., Mary Short, aged 17 years and 6 months, eldest daughter of J. A. and Ida M. Mathias.

Funeral services from her father's residence, No. 829 West Congress-st.

ROSS—At 965 North Hoyne-av., on the 7th inst. at 12 noon, Donald, eldest son of Hugh P. and Catherine E. Ross, aged 7 years and 3 months.

Funeral from residence on Wednesday, Nov. 10, at 12 noon, by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery.

TOWNSEND—Nov. 7, Gilbert W. Townsend, aged 74 years and 9 months, of heart disease, at his late residence, River Forest.

Funeral Tuesday at 10 a. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE EXecutive Board of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls will be held at 10 a. m. Thursday at Sherman House club-rooms.

SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet this evening, corner Twelfth and Waller, for the purpose of electing officers.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEETS TONIGHT at No. 24-26 Adams-st.

THE FIRST BOHEMIAN REPUBLICAN CLUB of the Sixth Ward will hold a special meeting tonight at its headquarters, 390 West Eighteenth-st. All Bohemian Republicans of the ward are invited, as very important business will come before the meeting.

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

D AND M

KNIT GOODS.

OUR PRICES THE LOWEST.

50 dozen Hand-Knit Fascinators.......25c
30 doz. Toboggan Caps.......48c
40 doz. Double Jersey Caps—all wool.......25c
Children's Hoods, immense assortment.......50 and 65c
Men's Cardigan Jackets, heavy all wool.......$1.50 and $2.00
Infants' Skirts.......25c
Infants' Bootees.......10 and 15c

YARNS.

Germantown, First Quality.......18c per skein
German Knitting, First Quality.......25c per skein
Saxony.......8c per skein
Knitting Yarns.......8c per skein
Angora, White and Gray.......12½c per skein
Stamped Linen Goods, endless variety, choice.......10c

TOYS AND DOLLS.

Child's Square Piano.......39c
Magic Lantern, with 12 views.......39c
Clown Target, a great novelty.......25c
A good Thermometer.......9c
Thermometer and Storm Glass.......23c
Real Ostrich Duster.......10c

Dolls for 95c.

100 STYLES AND VARIETIES OF

DRESSED AND UNDRESSED

DOLLS.

KID BODIES,
REAL HAIR,
MOVING EYES,

USUALLY SOLD FOR

$1.50, $2.00, and $2.50.

STATIONERY.

One-quarter Ream Best Note Paper for.......15c
15,000 Sheets New Scrap Pictures.......1c per sheet
Best Medicated Toilet Paper.......5c per package
Good Envelopes, per box of 250.......25c
85,000 Sheets Standard Music, vocal and instrumental.......2c per sheet or 10c per dozen

DAVIS & MORSE CO., 281 to 299 State-st.

CURTIS & CO. MFG. CO

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS,

OSCAR BRADFORD, Prest.
CHAS. A. BINZ, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

CHICAGO: 60—66 W. Monroe Street.
ST. LOUIS: 815—819 N. Second St.

CIRCULAR, BAND & CROSS-CUT SAWS

Mandrels, Saw Gummers and Sharpeners, Upsets, Rubber, Leather and Cotton Belting, Babbit Metal Wrought Iron Pipe, Gauges, Valves, Wrenches, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers, Wire Rope, and all SAW & PLANING MILL SUPPLIES.

SAW MILLS

Gang Edgers, Planing, Matching, Shaping, Moulding, Band Saw, Cord Wood, Lath and Bolter, Felloe Saw, and Mortising Machines.

SHINGLE AND STAVE MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

IRON AND STEEL SHINGLE BANDS AND LATH YARN.

☞ Agents for SHULTZ' PATENT FULLED LEATHER BELTING and Raw Hide Lace Leather; TANITE EMERY WHEELS AND GRINDING MACHINERY; BANGOR CANT HOOKS AND PEAVEYS. ☞ Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State & Washington-sts.

CARPETS.

Notice to Carpet Buyers.

In our Annex Room may be found at all times Bargains below lowest quotations.

FOR EXAMPLE:

Moquettes - - - - 90c
Body Brussels, 75 and 90c

ALSO

MADE-UP CARPETS

At One-Half to Three-Quarters Regular Prices.

Choice regular stock always at lowest possible prices.

$5. PER MONTH

Rents { A NEW Upright } Piano.

RENT APPLIED IF PIANO IS PURCHASED!

Our celebrated "WHEELOCK PIANOS" Sold for CASH or "ON TIME" at strictly Manufacturer's PRICES.

WHEELOCK & CO. MFR'S

143 Wabash-av. { Factory 763 to 785 149th St. N. York

AREND'S KUMYSS,

The wonderful medicinal food. A cure for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headaches, Nervousness, etc. When the stomach rejects all else, Kumyss is retained and assimilated, affording rich nutrition and comfort. The best food in all fevers, summer complaint, marasmus, etc.

Nothing else makes flesh and blood and strength so fast. Send for treatise on Kumyss. Beware of imitations.

A. AREND, Chemist, Chicago.

By LOUDERBACK & CO.

CLOSING SALES OF

TURKISH RUGS.

Mourad, Pushman & Co.'s LATEST NEW IMPORTATION.

1,200 Pieces Beautiful Carpets,
Unique Bokarah Saddle-Bag
And Fire-Place Lambrequin,

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THE

KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

LAST SALES,

Today at 11 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

The above pieces will then be offered at

215 Wabash-av.

LOUDERBACK & CO., Auctioneers.

By POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE

This Morning at 10 o'clock

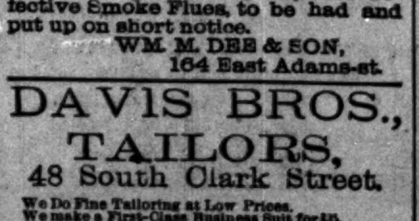
We will sell under Chattel Mortgage the contents of

12-ROOM RESIDENCE

In connection with our Regular Furniture Sale. Chamber and Parlor Sets, Carpets, Stoves, and General Household Goods.

At 11 o'clock we will sell the balance of complete sets of Chambers' Encyclopedia.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.



Windguard Chimney Tops for defective Smoke Flues, to be had and put up on short notice.

WM. M. DEE & SON, 164 East Adams-st.

DAVIS BROS., TAILORS,

48 South Clark Street.

We Do Fine Tailoring at Low Prices.
We make a First-Class Business Suit for $15.
A First-Class Dress Suit for $25.
Fine Overcoats for $25.
We Have Hundreds of Styles to Select From.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

IMPORTANT SPECIAL SALE.

Home Furnishing and Decoration

Continuation Today and This Week.

200 PCS.

Moquette Carpet

AT

$1.00 per Yard.

These goods are the best quality, good patterns, comprise both bright and quiet colorings, and are desirable in all respects.

300 PCS.

BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS

AT

$1.00 Yard.

Comprising a wide range of New Designs and Colorings, in best standard makes.

SAMPLES CANNOT BE SENT.

975 PAIR

Chenille Curtains

Qualities, Colorings, Designs, and Values Unequaled.

LOT 1

At $9.50.

Positively worth $15.00.

LOT 2

At $11.50.

Worth $18.00.

Linen Dept.

Incomparable values in

Damasks, Napkins, Towels, and Quilts.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State and Washington-sts.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

We offer today

Greatest Bargains Ever Shown

—IN—

SILK MUFFLERS

—AT—

50c, 65c, 75c, $1 and Upward.

In our "Annex" Handkerchief Department we show Silk Mufflers at 35c each and upward.

CARPETS!

RUGS!

DRAPERIES!

Satisfaction Guaranteed in every particular.

THE CHICAGO CARPET COMP'Y

Wabash and Monroe.

Friedrichshall.

THE TONIC APERIENT WATER.

"Most efficacious. To know it is to appreciate its high value."

Professor Justus von Liebig.

"A highly efficient ALTERATIVE, correcting disorders of the blood. Specially applicable in the treatment of the affections incidental to Constitutional Debility in Children, in Glandular Swellings, and Affections of the Skin and Eyes."—London Medical Record.

"A potent agent againt Scrofula, when combined with suitable diet and outdoor exercise."

Professor Loeschner.

NOTICE.—*"The LONGER Friedrichshall is taken, the SMALLER is the quantity necessary to effect the purpose."*

Sir Henry Thompson, F.R.C.S., Lond.

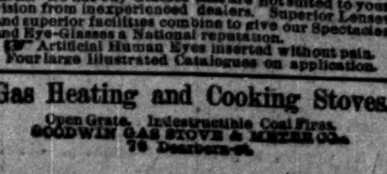
Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.

SIGHT IS



PRICELESS.

Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain. Four large Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.

Open Grate, Indestructible Coal Fires.
GOODWIN GAS STOVE & METER CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State & Washington-sts.

Unprecedented Sale

OF

SHEARS

AND

PLUSH SCISSOR CASES

500 DOZ. SHEARS.

These goods are of Forged Steel, full nickel plated, of standard make, and WARRANTED,

DIVIDED INTO TWO LOTS.

Lot 1,

All sizes, 6 to 7½ inches,

At 40c.

Good value at $1.00 to $1.25.

Lot 2,

All sizes, 8 to 10½,

At 50c.

Good value at $1.50.

50 DOZEN

Silk Plush Scissor Cases, each case containing 3 prs. Standard Scissors, price per case

$1.18.

Worth and usually sold at $2.00.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

TRELEAVEN AND CO

$1.50 TO $2.50 Buys the Spec[illegible] cheaper grades [illegible] Gold Spectacles [illegible]

Eyes skillfully fitted free of [illegible]

FOR SA[illegible]

Manuf[illegible] Property.

Four-story a[illegible] 80x100, light four [illegible] fire-proof vault [illegible] door. A good [illegible] property. JUN[illegible] MANUFACTURING CO. [illegible] La Salle and [illegible]

CANDY

Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a [illegible] box by express of the best Candies in America, put up [illegible] strictly pure, suitable for [illegible]ents. Refers to all [illegible] dress C. F. GU[illegible] Confectioner, [illegible]

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE
ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE
ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE
ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE
ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE
ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE
ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

THE DOMAIN OF FASHION.

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO WEAR IT.

Elaborate Dinner and Ball Dresses—Concerning Trains—The Cut of the Corsage—White Satin Toilets—Costumes for Debutantes and Brides—Dresses for Evening—Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Laces, Hair-Pins, Combs, and Stockings.

Harper's Bazar: In a room filled with dinner and ball dresses imported for the approaching gay season the materials used were gros grain, satin, brocades of unique pattern, gauze, and tulle, and the colors were white in the greatest numbers, then pink, pale yellow, mauve, réséda, Nile green, and black. The special garniture for these French dresses is embroidery done on the fabric with beads, with seed-pearls, with Rhine-stones, with iridescent crystals in pendants, with opal-like stones, silver spangles, and threads of silver and gold. For panels or fronts of skirts designs of plumes and leaves were wrought in pearls, and whole breadths were incrusted with stones and beads in jewel-like colors. Watered and satin ribbons with fanciful edges were used for bows of flowing loops, and for holding flower clusters in panels, while velvet ribbons were put in rows on tulles and gauzes to give the effect of stripes on draperies and trains. Flowers promise to be more used than they were last season, and are arranged in bunches on a trellis of ribbon to form a panel, or else they are single long-stemmed roses scattered about as if carelessly dropped there, yet always serving to catch festoons of lace or to hold the fullness of drapery, or perhaps as heading for flounces.

Trains or demi-trains are on most of the imported dresses, yet there are also short skirts among the dancing-dresses of tulle or gauze. The trains are voluminous in breadth, and there is a tendency toward draping them at the top over the tournure in fold upon folds, sometimes forming jabots, and again in burnoose loops. There is also a pretty fashion of placing a row of square bows of watered ribbon along the edge of the train amid soft puffs of gauze or tulle. Very large brocaded figures of satin on gros grain, all in monotone, or else single brocaded stripes in each breadth, are used for pink, or yellow, or mauve dresses that have the corsage also of the brocade, but the front and sides of tulle over satin, or else of gauze, or of breadths of plain silk or satin, with rich embroidery of pearls, crystals, and the stones like jewels already mentioned.

Low-pointed corsages are made to almost all evening toilets, and when what is called a high bodice is cut down in V-shape in front and back the sleeves are only half long. The low-necked waists have extremely long sharp points in front and back, and are laced behind. Many of these are round at the top, and one of Worth's new designs is to trim this round neck with tulle and gauze, and drape the satin or brocade across the front of the corsage below the tulle, laying it in folds instead of taking up darts, and trimming it across the top with silver galloon or pearl passementerie. This is very picturesque when made of white satin with silver trimmings across the bust, bouillonnées of tulle in front of the skirt, and silver-striped gauze laid down the train. The high corsages, as they are called, are not basques, but are pointed; as low waists are, and the Vs in the neck, instead of being left untrimmed and severely plain as they were last winter, are now very much trimmed with folded gauze and tulle, edged with a fall of lace that is almost a cape or fichu. These folds give a very quaint effect, and are used prettily in a dress of réséda satin that has a full gathered straight front breadth of an antique brocade, the remainder of the ample yet short demi-trained skirt being of the satin, with the side breadths turned back their whole length to show revers of the brocade.

The newest white dresses of satin with tulle are purely white, or else they have silver garniture wrought in round metal threads and in tiny spangles on gauze or tulle in stripes. For débutantes these dresses will be entirely of tulle, the short skirt in the back having layers of tulle three or four deep hanging straight from the belt to the floor, while the sides and front have the new cloud stripes of tulle across or lengthwise, put on in full cross drapery, and bunched high on the hips by clusters of rosebuds tied by ribbons that fall in loops and ends almost to the floor. To alternate with this coming-out dress are pink tulle dresses that are effectively trimmed with diagonal rows of feather-edged satin ribbon across the puffed front, while the left side of the skirt has a panel its full length made of bunches of pink hydrangeas tied with pink ribbons, and ribbons are also put in lengthwise rows down the gathered straight back breadths.

Full-trained dinner dresses, for a bride or a young matron, of satin in light tints of pink, mauve, or pale yellow, are made of the rich lustre that can be found only in satin, and which keeps satin in favor for dresses worn by gas or other artificial light. Pearl beading is on the panels of the skirt and on the corsage drapery, while the elbow sleeves have an open space down their whole length filled in with loops of pearl beads. A similar dress of pink gros grain for the front of the skirt has the long train and waist of brocade—the large flowers being of pink satin—while the sides are of pink tulle crossed with folds of lisse to make bayadère stripes. A third dress of Nile green French faille for the waist and train has diagonal breadths of a rare brocade draped over what appears to be a flounced petticoat of rose-pink satin. A white satin trained dress has lace flounces at the foot, with vines of pale yellow roses, while the panels are embroidered with Rhine-stones and edged with iridescent drops of crystal.

Black dresses for evening have a low velvet corsage with tulle skirts that have flounces across the front and sides, while the full tulle back breadths are striped lengthwise with velvet ribbon three or four inches wide. The fancy for silver trimming is seen in a beaded passementerie that edges the waist at top and bottom, and in silver bow-knots that are mounted above the festooned flounces that cross the front, each scallop being further marked by a long-stemmed rose—pale pink or else yellow—not quite full blown, and posed with the flower hanging down. Short black tulle dresses have layers of tulle in ballet-dress fashion, with the only decoration a boquet of pale roses on one hip or on both, and flat bows of moiré ribbon. A trailing vine of roses crosses the low corsage like an order, beginning on the right shoulder and crossing to the waist line on the left.

Black satin dresses of very rich quality are decorated with steel or with silver passementeries, and made up in the new severe styles for afternoon visiting dresses. The passementeries in pointed designs, or with a short fringe on the lower edge, are laid along the edges of front pleats, of panels, of squares on the hips, of the short box-pleats across the hips, and down the straight edges of the back breadths, where they turn backward as revers. A favorit design for such dresses omits all cross folds or drapery in front and on the sides, being made of three or four very wide pleats turned forward from each side, meeting at the belt and falling open below to disclose a smooth V-shaped panel in front that is crossed at the foot with three rows of fringe, especially the new fringe of silk cord, with jet, or silver, or steel beads in drops on each strand. The pointed passementerie then trims each wide pleat along the edge. Another distinguished design has the smooth satin panel in front extending back at the top to form a great box-pleat across each hip, all edged with steel fringe, while below this on each side is a full straight breadth gathered in two bunches of shirring half-way down and edged with fringe at the foot.

Bonnets of velvet or of plush are being made with high crowns in Normandy fashion, formed of two box pleats that may be only [illegible] at the top, or else extend to the end of the crown. This high background supports fanciful bows of watered or satin ribbon placed in front, and when the box pleats are considered too plain in the back there are two small cross bows set flatly against them, and these may be of contrasting color. For instance, a black velvet bonnet has black watered ribbon bows in front, with scarlet ribbon bows in the crown, or if the bright color is needed near the face the red bows are put in front. This is also a pretty way of adding white or yellow to black or dark blue velvet bonnets.

A favorit way of making bias velvet strings for a bonnet instead of having a throat bow is to use two pieces of velvet two and a half inches wide when hemmed and each long enough to reach from the ear of the bonnet under the wearer's chin to the opposit corner or ear of the bonnet. Each end is sloped diagonally, with the point upward, and when lapped and fastened by a fancy pin holds the bonnet securely. Smooth bindings of plush, silk, Astrakhan, or fur trim the edges of stylish velvet bonnets.

Cloth flowers cut [illegible] shape and used in relief are set on as [illegible] borders on white or pale pearl or gray [illegible] skirts for French cloth costumes.

Passementerie [illegible] and crocheted silk jerseys strewn with [illegible] star designs are imported to wear [illegible] silk skirts. Some of them are without sleeves, and are to have lace or velvet sleeves [illegible] as best suits the skirts.

New bows on lace and tulle dresses are round in shape, yet are made of but two pieces of ribbon, not looped, but notched on the edges crossing each other, being very closely pleated together without a strap in the centre.

Beautiful jeweled passementeries are brought in large dark stones red as rubies or else like topazes, held by gilt cords, and the set has a V-shaped piece for the front and back of the waist, a collar, cuffs, and a panel for the skirt. Pearl passementerie for bridal or other white dresses has Rhine-stones at intervals that sparkle like diamonds. Pale-blue bead passementerie is mounted on blue velvet ribbon in exquisit designs. The novelty for cloth dresses is bead embroidery on a velvet ground.

Small comb-shaped hair-pins have the tops of red stones beautifully cut, or of fine gilt in imitation of filigree gold. Jet combs in the fashionable small sizes with only two prongs are sold for $2.

Moss-green, heliotrope, and yellow are the colors largely imported in silk stockings for evening wear. They are to be worn with dresses of corresponding color, or with black or white toilets. Black stockings will remain in favor for day use and for the street.

Fashion Notes of Interest to Both Sexes.

The leading fur is seal.

Seal-plush is the rival of seal and otter.

Men's cuffs are cut round at the corners.

Men's shoes are worn broader at the toes.

There is no end of the variety in shapes of hats.

American silks are becoming fashionable in London.

Pale pink veils prove to be more becoming than red ones.

Bead and reed portières and screens grow in popular favor.

Red and brown is the favorit color combination for children.

Coral brooches, necklaces, and bracelets are revived for full dress.

Hairpins of shell have handsome heads set with imitation jewels.

Linked sleeve-buttons are more popular for men's wear than single buttons.

Black, dark gray, and navy blue stockings remain in favor for street wear.

Imitation coral necklaces, bracelets, and brooches are worn with tulle toilets.

Leather remains the fashionable and correct covering for dining room chairs.

Young married women may wear either a hat or a bonnet for full visiting dress.

Hats are correctly worn with tailor-made suits, whether the wearer is young or not.

White corduroy is popularly combined with white wool stuffs for dressy tea and morning house gowns.

The taste for crowding rooms with all sorts of ornaments, bric-à-brac, and knick-knacks is on the wane.

Evening dresses are again made of tulle or gauze and richly embroidered with cut jet or crystal beads and bugles.

The three-button cutaway coat worn by gentlemen for morning dress this season looks better than it did, as it is cut lower down, and a little longer than it was last winter.

The latest fancy in pug-dog covers has a Turkish saddle embroidered in gold thread on the back, the dog's name and lady's monogram on the left and right shoulders.

Stockings for evening wear are shown in all the new shades of moss green, heliotrope, mermaids' pink, and yellow from canary to old gold.

Mantel lambrequins are going out of vogue, cabinet frames of wood on a shelf of wood and backed by beveled mirrors being the correct finish for even a marble mantelpiece. Sometimes the entire mantelpiece, sides and all, are covered with wood panels or with Lincrusta Walton, decorated.—*New York Sun.*

Novelties in Jewelry.

The Marquis ring is still supreme in fine goods.

One or more forget-me-nots are now worn pendent from rings.

Stars appear in great variety in pins, often combined with flower-work.

Buttercups now find a place in enamel work, both as pins and as settings for bracelets.

An open envelope in Roman finish, having a little bouquet within, is a decided novelty in pins.

Ball ear-drops, in Etruscan finish, with one or two small groups of turquoise set on them, are neat.

Abroad hairpins in silver are set with large cats'-eyes or occasionally with hematites and cats'-eyes.

Groups of daisies or wild roses are favorit enameled pins, the long stems being sometimes preferred.

Edelweiss ear-screws, scarf-pins, and lace-pins, in delicate enamel, please admirers of this romantic flower.

Costly diamond and pearl pendants are in demand at present. The crescent is perhaps the greatest favorit.

A narrow silver bracelet recently seen was in gold finish and had a continuous row of turquoise set round it.

Large, brilliantly-enameled pansies in many colors, ranging from black to white, make rich, costly pins and pendants.

A perfect imitation of a locomotive front, bearing a dial in the boiler, will doubtless commend itself to the railroad-men.

Two circular pieces of Byzantine mosaic, set round with turquoise and fixed medallion-like on an ornamented silver bar, were conspicuous among a lot of pins recently imported from Europe.—*Jewelers' Weekly.*

A SOUTHERN POETESS.

Her Life of Perseverance, Piety, and Eccentricity.

Atlanta *Constitution:* Alabama's most prominent female contributor to the press is Miss Mary Gordon Duffie of Blount Springs. She is known as the "Poetess of the Mountains," and contributes under the well-known name of "Mary Duff Gordon" to several leading journals, North and South, as well as to the magazines. She is the author of "Pen Pictures from the Bible," "The Battle Fields and Sacrificial Grounds of the South," the "Life of the Hon. James R. Powell, Founder of Birmingham," and "The History of Jones Valley." Her latest work is a complete "History of Alabama," which is nearly ready for the publisher.

The story of this wonderful woman's life is one of perseverance, piety, and eccentricity. She lives on a lonely mountain, in Blount County, where she communes with nature in her grandest forms. Her father was Matthew Duffie, who formerly managed the famous Washington Hotel, at Tuskaloosa, and who before and during the War managed the Blount Springs Hotel. Her brother, Mr. John Duffie, has since the War been Mayor of Mobile, and is a prominent importer of stock from the Isle of Jersey. Miss Duffie is 45 years of age, and leads a life of retirement on what is known as Duffie Mount.

During the War Miss Duffie was a violent secessionist. She had great sympathy for the poor, and at the close of the War secured and distributed $100,000 in Government bonds, for which she was arrested under orders from the military, and was taken under guard by Mr. David Montgomery to the headquarters in South Alabama of Capt. Truss. She was subsequently released from custody, when she resumed her work of well doing.

It is said that Miss Duffie once had a love affair, which caused her to retire from the world and seek happiness in the pursuit of literature. She is noted for her sympathy, humanity, and kindness. She never speaks ill of those she knows, and all her writings are laden with admiration of her friends. She leaves the mountain but on the rarest occasions, and never receives visitors unless they have been specially asked to call. She would deny an audience to the President, if he had not been previously invited. She devotes her entire time to books and the study of nature.

Miss Duffie is a lady of many odd eccentricities, both in appearance and costume. She often wears men shoes to the fashionable watering place of Blount Springs, holding over her head a green umbrella. Her costumes are not modern. It is said that she keeps a musket behind her door for the benefit of intruders. She is posted on all events of the times. Happy and contented she lives, and says she will die on the top of Duffie's mountain.

A Shout of Victory.

Now let the eagle spread his wings,
  And proudly soar from sea to sea;
For once again our banner floats
  The glorious banner of the free.
Sorrow endureth for a night,
  But joy comes with the breaking morn,
And through the Nation's bitter pangs
  The heirs of victory are born.

Joy to the world! hang out the flag,
  And let the stars shine o'er the world,
To tell where liberty was born,
  And where his banners are unfurled,
And let the Nation rise and sing,
  "Praise God from whom all blessings flow,"
That treason's deep-laid plots have failed
  The starry temple to o'erthrow.

Aye, shout from every mountain-top
  Where the free sunlight shines for all
That He who holds our destinies,
  And noteth e'en the sparrow's fall,
Heeded the little slips that fell,
  Soft as the snow upon the sod,
"Which execute the freeman's will
  As lightning does the will of God."
—D. M. JORDAN.

RICHMOND, Ind. Nov. 6, 1886.

THE NOVEL OF THE PERIOD

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE HEROINE OF THE OLDEN TIME.

The Novel of Today's Girl and Her Wild Vagaries—Short-Lived Ethels and Irenes That Have Gone Over to the Great Majority—What the Blue Stockings Have Done in the Field of Fiction—The Novel of Realism and the Romantic Novel.

Jeannette Duncan in the Toronto *Week:* Has it occurred to nobody in his struggles to keep abreast of the tide of new activity that sets in fiction, as in every other department of modern thought, to cast one deploring glance over his shoulder at the lovely form of the heroine of old-time, drifting fast and far into oblivion? It would be strange indeed if we did not regret her, this daughter of the lively imagination of a bygone day. By long familiarity how dear her features grew! Having heard of her blue eyes, with what zestful anticipation we foreknew the golden hair, the rosebud mouth, the faintly-flushed ethereal cheek, and the pink sea-shell that was privileged to do auricular duty in catching the never-ceasing murmur of adoration that beat about the feet of the blonde maiden! Wotting of her ebon locks, with what subtle prescience we guessed the dark and flashing optics, the alabaster forehead, the lips curved in fine scorn, the regal hight, and the very unapproachable demeanor of the brunet! The fact that these startling differences were purely physical, that the lines of their psychical construction ran sweetly parallel, never interfered with our joyous interest in them as we breathlessly followed their varying fortunes, from an auspicious beginning, through harrowing vicissitudes to a blissful close. So that her ringlets were long enough, and her woes deep enough, and her conduct under them marked by a beautiful resignation and the more becoming forms of grief, it never occurred to us to cavil at the object of Algernon's passion because her capabilities were strictly limited to making love and Oriental landscapes in Berlin wool. Her very feminine attributes were invariably forthcoming; and if the author by any chance forgot to particularize the sweetness of her disposition, the neatness of her boudoir—they all had boudoirs—or the twining nature of her affections, we unconsciously supplied the deficiency and thought no less respectfully of Araminta. She was very wooden, this person for whom gallant youths attained remarkable hights of self-sacrifice, and villains intrigued in vain; her virtues and her faults alike might form part of the intricate and expensive interior of a Paris doll: and we loved her perhaps with the unmeaning love of infancy for its toys. She was the painted pivot of the merry-go-round—it could not possibly revolve, with its exciting episodes, without her; yet her humble presence bore no striking relation to the mimic pageant that went on about her. She vanished with the last page, ceased utterly with the sound of her wedding-bells; and we remembered for a little space, not the maiden, but the duels in her honor, the designs upon her fortune, and the poetic justice that overtook her calumniators.

But extinction in time overtook this amiable damsel. Mere complexion began to be considered an insufficient basis upon which to erect a character worthy of public attention in the capacity of a heroine. So we were introduced to the young creature of "parts"—the parts consisting of an immoderate desire to investigate the wisdom of the ancients, as Plato has expressed it, an insatiable desire for metaphysical conversation, and a lofty contempt for the frivolities of her sex. To keep the balance between these somewhat laudable peculiarities and proper womanly accomplishments she was usually invested with a powerful and melodious vocal organ, whose minor notes frequently depressed her frivolous associates of the drawing-room to tears and reduced the hitherto invincible heart of the interesting woman-hater of the volume to instant and abject submission. To preserve the unities, charms of feature and philosophical tendencies being somewhat incompatible, she was given rather a wide mouth, and a forehead too high and thoughtful for beauty's strict requirements, while her dark, expressive eyes and straight nose sufficed to secure our regard from an esthetic standpoint. Then came that daring innovator who gave us a countenance all out of line, with freckles on it, a look of restless intellectuality, and a vague charm that was beyond his power to analyze or ours to conceive. The conduct of this young person was usually characterized by the wildest vagaries. She held communings with herself, which she reluctantly imparted to the interesting youth in whom she recognized her mental superior, and therefore her fate; and the sole end of her existence appeared to be to make him as wretched as possible. The plot, of which this ingenious maid was the centre, usually turned upon a mood of hers—the various chapters, indeed, were chiefly given over to the elucidation of her moods, and their effect upon her unfortunate admirers.

Just about here, in the development of the heroine, do we begin to see that she is not a fixed quantity in the problems of the novelist, but varies with his day and generation. Araminta was the product of an age that demanded no more of femininity than unlimited affection and embroidery. The advent of the blue stocking suggested the introduction of brains into her composition, though her personality was not seriously affected by them, as the blue stocking was but a creature of report in the mind of the story-teller, the feminine intelligence not being popularly cultivated beyond the seminary limit. As dissatisfaction with her opportunities infected the modern young lady, her appearance in fiction with a turned-up nose and freckles, solely relying upon her yearnings after the infinit for popular appreciation, followed as a matter of course.

We are not talking, O captious soul—with a dozen notable heroines of the past at your fingers' ends!—of the great people in the world of fiction, but of the democracy of that populous literary sphere. We are discussing those short-lived Ethels and Irenes who have long since gone over, with their devoted Arthurs and Adolphuses, to that great majority whose fortunes are to be traced only at the second-hand book stalls now; but whose afflictions formed the solace of many an hour in the dusty seclusion of the garret, while the rain pattered on the roof, and the mice adventured over the floor, and the garments of other days swayed to and fro in disheveled remembrance of their departed possessors. Ah, Genevieve and Rosabel, Vivien and Belinda, how fare ye now whose yellow-bound vicissitudes were treasured so carefully from the fiery fate that awaited them at the hands of stern authorities diametrically opposed to "light reading"! By what black ingratitude are ye reduced, alas! to the pulp of the base material economy of the age on which, perhaps, the fortunes of damsels less worthy and less fair are typographically set forth for the fickle amusement of a later generation!

T. S. Perry in *New Princeton Review* for November: But these narrow distinctions need not be examined too closely at the present time; what underlay them all was the new tendency to see everything through the emotions, and to produce this effect various paraphernalia of picturesque setting were adapted from the past, from foreign countries, or from unknown corners of home. Through the emotions one saw a new richness in life, an unsuspected beauty and significance in the humblest, and learned how unjust had been the simplicity of the work of the previous century. Sometimes the setting alone sufficed, as in Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," with its charming bits from the Middle Ages and its incomprehensible plot, if plot there be. In time, however, the novel, which in Scott's hands had shown how full of beauty was the world, whether past or near, began to receive the impression of the special interests that were making themselves felt in the fermentation of modern society, and this was the case especially with Bulwer and Victor Hugo. Scott's inexhaustible readiness made over the novel to a thing of world interest; and not the novel alone, but history itself, was altered and elevated from a chronicle to a representation of splendid performance and gorgeous pageantry. With his successors we find appearing the application of his methods to current questions.

The scientific spirit moves, too, in another way: we have seen the aristocratic tinge inherent in romanticism; in realism it is easy to notice the tendency toward democracy. The objection to the study of any character that it is vulgar is as idle as would be sneering at a botanist for examining a roadside weed; he does not spend his time solely over garden or hot-house flowers any more than a chemist devotes himself to nothing but sweet-smelling objects.

The qualities thus existing in the scientific movement of the present day go also to the composition of the modern novel, which in this way has at least the merit of being abreast with the times, in spite of the efforts of those who would like to set it back for about fifty years. Fiction is but one resultant of the complicated forces that combine to make society, for it only expresses the hopes, wishes, and aims of men as they exist at any given time. When men think differently the novel will be different; but if history teaches anything, it teaches this: that men will move forward, whether to good or ill, rather than move backward. To affirm that they have attained perfection now is as idle as to affirm that they attained it half a century ago, and the assertion would simply define the judgment of the person who made it. If every one believes that flawless characters are the only true ones, novels will contain only flawless characters; but if it is necessary for people to pretend that they have such a belief, only sham novels, written artificially, will bear that decoration. These exist now, because there are always plenty of people whose literary, social, and political theories and sympathies lag fifty years or more behind their times, but they are not the world's great novelists, the men who are breathing the air today.

TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR.

Peculiar Phases of Insanity Among Jealous Women.

Cincinnati *Enquirer:* It is an astonishing fact that those who have positively not the slightest reason for doubting their husbands are the most jealous.

A lady and her husband went out to dinner, and opposit to where the gentleman sat was a young lady. Well, would you believe that the dreadful man actually committed the offense of raising his eyes off his plate and looking straight in front of him? Presently a startling change came over his delightful partner. She got first red and then white, pursed her amiable mouth up and tossed her dainty head about, and when the couple returned home she burst into tears of jealousy and rage, reproaching her husband in no measured tones. "I saw you staring at that creature," she sobbed, "and there she was making eyes at you, the hussy," etc.

"I am going to discharge my governess," remarked Mrs. Phule to her bosom friend.

"Why?" asks the friend. "She seems such a nice, quiet, modest girl, and appears to be much devoted to the children."

"Artful creature," remarked Mrs. Phule. "She is actually setting her cap at my husband. She looks at him, and only Sunday when she dined with us, he asked her twice to have duck, and actually opened the door for her when she left the room. So it is high time she left."

There was a crime! Poor Phule behaved with the common politeness of a gentleman to a girl whose position in his house appealed to his honor and chivalry.

If a man should inadvertently tell his wife that there is rather a nice-looking girl at the tobacconist's he frequents he must look out for squalls; the domestic barometer will be suddenly lowered, and for a time his will be a bed of roses with the attendant thorns largely predominating. Should he be dull, his good lady will inform him, as her private opinion, "that he can be lively enough when he is talking to his beauty in the cigar-shop." Should he be silent, of course the wretched man is thinking of her. If he writes, he is carrying on a correspondence with her. The outraged lady hurls scathing remarks at his head; she designates the unsuspecting girl as an artful hussy, or any other choice epithet which may come to her tongue. She indulges in hysterics, and finally gathers up her astonished offspring and rushes out of the room like a whirlwind.

CONFLICTING OPINIONS.

Various Replies to a Very Important Question.

At a social gathering some one proposed this question: "What shall I teach my daughter?" The following replies were handed in:

Teach her that 100 cents makes a dollar.

Teach her how to arrange the parlor and the library.

Teach her to say "No" and mean it, or "Yes," and stick to it.

Teach her how to wear a calico dress, and to wear it like a queen.

Teach her how to sew on buttons, darn stockings, and mend gloves.

Teach her to dress for health and comfort as well as for appearance.

Teach her to cultivate flowers and to keep the kitchen garden.

Teach her to make the neatest room in the house.

Teach her to have nothing to do with intemperate or dissolute young men.

Teach her that tight lacing is uncomely as well as injurious to health.

Teach her to regard the morals and habits, and not money, in selecting her associates.

Teach her to observe the old rule: "A place for everything, and everything in its place."

Teach her that music, drawing, and painting are real accomplishments in the home, and are not to be neglected if there be time and money for their use.

Teach her the important truism: "That the more she lives within her income the more she will save, and the further she will get away from the poorhouse."

Teach her that a good, steady church-going mechanic, farmer, clerk, or teacher without a cent is worth more than forty loafers or non-producers in broadcloth.

Teach her to embrace every opportunity for reading, and to select such books as will give her the most useful and practical information in order to make the best progress in earlier as well as later home and school life.—*Charleston (S. C.) Dispatch.*

A FEW FUR FACTS.

A Soft and Comfortable Head Covering—The New Fur Collar.

The fur season cannot be forced, for no matter how elegant furs are ladies will not put them on until the bracing cold weather comes; however, there are some articles in furs, and those with fur trimmings, that should be mentioned before the necessity exists for wearing the warmest winter garments, so that those who wish to buy furs can know just what is going to be fashionable.

To wear with tailor-made suits the new fur-trimmed beaver hats are particularly desirable, because, although extremely light in weight, they are warm and comfortable; they are convenient for traveling, as well as for ordinary wear, because after being crushed they will resume their original shape, and look as well as they did before; and the strongest points in their favor are they are in good taste and high style. The hats are in undyed beaver, and have upturned brim, in black, brown, or garnet, and are trimmed with sable or marten's tails, that are accompanied by boa and muff matching the fur trimming on the hat.

For trimming dresses and mantles, the furs most in demand are the Russian beaver, brown and white-tipped Bilboa fox. Another inexpensive fur, which is also very useful, is the brown-shaded musquash; mink, too, is worn, and all natural skins, that of the blue fox being the most fashionable.

Cuffs of narrow strips of fur and the new boas are made more comfortable by the introduction of a spring in each article, so that cuff or collar will fit wrist or throat quite closely. The new collarets, made in all kinds of skins, are secured on the neck with ribbon tied in a bow and fit almost as closely as the collar of the dress. Small collars for children are made pointed in the back and are crossed in front, the pointed ends being finished with tails or ornamental balls of plush or chenille in the color of the fur.—*Philadelphia Times.*

He Thought It Was Loaded.

Lady Rambler in St. Paul *Globe:* To this day he believes it was loaded, and he often paused to congratulate himself upon his narrow escape and to ponder over the lack of sentiment in the modern girl. You see, he is romantic—intensely, soulfully romantic; so when he came to propose to Bella he followed the traditional, three-volume novel style—went down on his knees and swore that did she reject his addresses he would first send a bullet crashing through her cold, unsympathetic heart and then put an end to his own blighted existence. (I'm sure I don't know how he managed to get on his knees, for the two were buggy-riding at the time, but Bella insists that he did.) And she screamed and fainted? O, no! She quietly drew a revolver from her coat pocket and calmly remarked that if there was to be any shooting in that neighborhood she would rather like to take a hand in it herself. And the way that spirited youth wilted was a caution. He did not remain on his knees for any great length of time; on the contrary, he resumed his normal condition with much alacrity, and hastened to make abject apologies for his rashness as he turned the horse's head toward home. Bella returned her weapon to its place of concealment, but he didn't look quite comfortable till after he had deposited her at her own gate. And, as I said before, he doesn't know to this day that it wasn't loaded. But while I will not go so far as to say that all of us girls make a practice of going about with revolvers in our ulster pockets, I do maintain that we are mighty sharp and perfectly competent to take care of our own sweet little selves, as more than one callow youth has discovered.

Room for One More.

Seventeen full-grown men occupied the rear platform of a Buffalo street-car at a busy hour the other night.

NAUTCH DANCING GIRLS.

THEIR PERFORMANCES REALLY ARTISTIC AND DECOROUS.

How a Bashful Young American Was Affected Thereby—Rings on Every Toe, and Massive Silver Anklets with Tiny Bells Attached—Peculiar and Graceful Movements of the Body, While the Feet Are Unmoved.

Thomas Stevens in Boston *Herald:* From the commanding summit of the Kootub Minar I could see that the Delhi road was one mass of vehicles and pedestrians—how the people in teeming India do swarm on festive occasions!—and thought, perhaps, by high noon the pressure would subside. Instead of diminishing, however, the swarms seemed to increase, and I determined upon making my way back as best I could against the winding stream of human beings. With this end in view I returned to the dark bungalow where I had left my wheel, and found that "cycle of strange experiences" had succeeded in attracting to itself a no less interesting gathering than a troupe of Nautch girls and their chaperon. The troupe numbered about a dozen girls; they had come to the merrymaking to gather honest shekels by giving exhibitions of their terpsichorean talent in the Nautch dance.

I had been wondering whether an opportunity to see this famous dance would occur during my tour through India; and so, when four or five of the prettiest of these dusky damsels gathered around me, smiled at me winsomely, ogled me with their bewitching black eyes, smiled again, smiled separately, smiled unanimously, smiled all over their semi-mahogany but nevertheless not unhandsome faces, and every time displaying sets of pearly teeth, what could I do, what could any one have done, but smile in return?

There is no language more eloquent or more easily understood under certain circumstances than the language of facial expression. No verbal question or answer was necessary. I interpreted the winsome smiles of the Nautch dancers right, and they interpreted very quickly the permission to go ahead that revealed itself in the smile they had forced from me. Eight of the twelve were commonplace girls of from 14 to 18, and the other four were quite handsome, as handsomeness goes among the Hindoos. Their arms were bare of anything save bracelets, and the upper portion of the body was but scantily clothed, after the manner and custom of all Hindoo females; but an ample skirt of red calico reached to the ankles. Rings were on every toe, and massive silver anklets, with tiny bells attached, made music when they walked or danced. They wore a profusion of bracelets, necklaces of rupees, head ornaments, ear-rings and pendants, and a massive gold or brass ring in the left nostril. The nostril was relieved of its burden by a string that descended from a head ornament and took up the weight.

The Nautch girls arranged themselves into a half-circle, their scarlet costumes forming a bright crescent, terminating at either end in a mass of spectators, whose half-naked bodies, varying in color from pale olive to mahogany, were arrayed in costumes scarcely less showy than the dancers. The chaperon tom-toms an appropriate Nautch accompaniment on a drum with his fingers, the four pretty girls advance from the half-circle, and, favoring me with a quartet of killing smiles, and a quartet of coquettish glances from the bright, dark eyes, they commence to dance. An idea seems to prevail in Occidental minds that the Indian Nautch dance is a very naughty thing, but nothing is farther from the truth. Of course, it can be made naughty, and no doubt often is; but then so can many another form of innocent amusement. The proper Nautch dance is a decorous and artistic performance when properly danced; the graceful motions and elegant proportions of the human form, as revealed by lithe and graceful dancers, are to be viewed with an eye as purely artistic and critical as a Venus or other production of the sculptor's studio. Only the "British matron" would consider a Nautch dance in any degree indecorous.

The four dancers take the hem of their red garment between the thumb and finger of the right hand, spreading its ample folds into the figure of an open fan by bringing the outstretched arm almost on a level to the shoulder. A mantle of transparent muslin, fringed with silver spangles, is worn about the head and shoulders in the same indescribably graceful manner as the mantilla of the Spanish señorita. Raising a portion of this aloft in the left hand, and keeping the "fan" intact with the right, the dancers twirl around and change positions with each other, their supple figures meanwhile assuming a variety of graceful motions and postures from time to time. Now they imitate the spiral movements of a serpent, climbing around and upward on an imaginary pole; again they assume a charming posture, their dusky countenances half-hidden in seeming coquetry behind the muslin mantle, the large red fan waved gently to and fro, the feet unmoving, but the undulating motions of the body and the tremor of the limbs sufficing to jingle the tiny ankle bells.

Imagine a bashful young man, seated in a chair, trying to maintain a purely judicial expression, while four dusky charmers bring to bear on him the battery of their united charms, and all the arts and wiles of the Nautch girls' graceful profession. Imagine them looking as naughty as possible, without really offending the proprieties, smiling at him continually, peeping at him roguishly through a single fold of the transparent muslin, and all the time going through the most graceful motions. Imagine the prettiest and most roguish-looking dancer, near the finish of the dance, making a doll baby of her mantle, and for an instant holding it in the left arm. Only for an instant was this doll baby in existence, and its object was to relax the severely critical expression on the countenance of the bashful young man and force from him an involuntary smile and a consequent softening of the heart in the matter of backsheesh.

On the whole, the Nautch dance would be disappointing to most people witnessing it; its fame leads one to expect more than it really amounts to. It is to be seen at its best nowadays in the zenanas of the native princes, where the dancers are arrayed in costumes more fitting to display the artistic gracefulness of the dancers than would be permissible in a public performance. The ogling smiles and glances, and the doll baby, are, of course, infringements of the strictly artistic aspect of the Nautch dance; but these troupes of public performers are fallen angels mostly, in whom these little shortcomings are to be excused.

Grover and Wife at the Theatre.

Washington Letter: Mrs. Cleveland is very fond of the theatre, and already she has managed to take the President out more times since her marriage than he ever went before. Last Thursday night there was quite a party from the White House at Albaugh's, and Mrs. Cleveland was more of a star than Janauschek. The President has an odd way of going to the theatre. He never lets any one know when he intends to go, but shortly before 8 o'clock a box is ordered and the party arrive just before the curtain goes up. Mrs. Cleveland always dresses quietly at the theatre. Generally she wears a handsome black dress, and often carries a bunch of flowers. The President as yet has not developed a passion for the light and farcical comedies, but prefers something standard or quiet. He has been to see "Macbeth" and "Meg Merrilies." But it must be confessed that the night after "Macbeth" he went to see "Prince Karl"—perhaps because "Macbeth" was a trifle too heavy. The managers of most of the attractions visiting here have made vain attempts to get him to see their shows but have failed. The minstrels promised not to get off any old chestnuts, and when Lydia Thompson was here Ned Bloam, her manager, promised to put long dresses on the ballet; but it was of no use.

Flirting Under the Footlights' Glow.

Boston *Home Journal:* I have heard of all sorts of flirtations, but the thoroughbreds of Boston have gone the usual snap a cultured better. The science of flirting has been by them so reduced to an intellectual pursuit that it throws anagrams and all their relations quite out in the cold. It is an especially delightful pastime since the theatre is its absolute field of action. It takes a clever fellow to start it, because he must pick out the masher with great tact, and it takes a girl of keen appreciation, as well as willingness, to catch on. Having chosen your girl you will be lucky if she sits in the front row of the gallery or parquet circle, if you are in your usual wet seat in the centre aisle. You make sure that her escort is her brother or a disinterested party who wont tumble to it also. Then when a sentence from the stage comes that will carry a message from you to her, you give her a tender glance. If she's a clever girl she sees your pretty game at once and don't hesitate to send you back a dispatch from her bright eyes as soon as the author and the actor will voice it for her. It's a great sport if you don't make a mistake in the girl and is as intellectual as even Boston could desire. It is the real cultured article.

THE SARCASM OF NAMES.

Some Examples of Anything but Appropriateness.

What funny names people give to their children, anyhow, writes Bob Burdette. Not the high-sounding, or fanciful, or romantic names; they do well enough, although they do harmonize ill with red hair and freckles sometimes. But real good, sensible names, even family names, I mean. Now, one of the boys with whom I went to school was named Newton, Isaac Newton. His ideas of heaven and mathematics were equally well founded. I shall never forget his amazement when the teacher assured him that two and two made four. He stuck out for seven for a long time, and at length agreed to leave it to the class, and when we unanimously decided in favor of four he said it was the beatin'est thing ever happened to him. The day he learned that an apple, loosed from the tree, would fall down instead of up, he sat without speaking a word all day, dumb under the overpowering burden of this revelation that fell upon him like the world-renowned clap of thunder out of a clear sky. And one day, overhearing the teacher declare that the sun was more than twice as large as the earth he gathered up his books and said he couldn't stand any more of this nonsense. He never came back to school. He got a place as clerk in a coal-yard, where his immovable faith in the doctrine that two and two make seven, and the attraction of gravitation makes things fall up, so that the lighter anything weighs the heavier it is, paved his way to a partnership and great wealth. He kept on knowing less and less every day, until now he is a most eminently respectable citizen, who thinks politics is vulgar and debasing, never votes, and is a member of the Board of Education.

Then there was young Solomon Wiseman. He stood at the foot of the same class five years; that was the lowest class in school. He never got out of it. Said the teacher: "Can fish live on the land, Wiseman?" And Solomon thought a moment and said: "Yes'm." Then she said no, and explained why they couldn't, and then asked, "Could they live in the air?" and he said, cheerfully, "Yes'm." But she said no, and explained why, and then asked, "But they could live in the water, couldn't they?" And young Wiseman said, very confidently, "Nome." She said they could, and this discouraged him. He never came so near answering a question correctly again. He staid in school five years, during which time he drove two teachers to suicide. He is a rich man now and a member of a local board of civil-service reform. When he left school he got a place down at the gas works, and his unfailing capacity for making everything mean exactly what it didn't say led to the invention of the gas-meter, and so he sped on to fortune.

Why, do you know, I could give a dozen instances of these misnomers. There was Jerry Blackhart, not Jeremiah, but Jeroboam. He was a half-breed Indian, son of old Col. Blackhart, a miserable old thief of an Indian trader, who called this boy Jeroboam to spite the chaplain of the post. That boy just loved his worthless old father, and he wouldn't have his name changed for anything, though everybody shortened it to Jerry. But he was the whitest boy in that school. He never used a word or an expression that he couldn't have used in Sunday-school. He was the soul of honor, and was religious clear through. He got up a noon prayer-meeting in school and it led to a revival, and he is a missionary today working among his brethren in the Far West.

And there was Nick Doolittle; he was the busiest boy in school. He read by firelight until he was bald at 17, studied himself into brain-fever at 18; then he became a civil engineer; laid out railroads faster than the Gould family could gobble them up, and every time he gets unusually busy he discharges two or three clerks because, he says, they get in his way and retard his work. Fact is, you can't tell much about a boy by his name, except in the old-time Sunday-school books, where the good boys are always named John and Charles and the bad ones are called Bob and Bill.

BULGARIAN COSTUMES.

Vulgarization Produced by German Bagmen.

In this land of Bulgaria, so unlike England, except in its green beauty, incongruous reminiscences of Henley regatta and Lord's ground are brought up every moment by the holiday dress of the peasantry, which at a short distance looks like that of our cricketers and oarsmen, writes a London *Times* correspondent. The men wear trousers of white chaiik, or woolen homespun, red sashes, Oxford blue jackets, and scarlet skullcaps. A group of them on a grassplat makes one look round for the familiar tent, the wickets, and the rival eleven fielding out. The women have a graceful head drapery of Turkish lawn, and their dresses are profusely embroidered with that beautiful crewel work of silk or wool which the Turkish women used to make, but which is made no longer since they left the land. These embroideries are still to be bought fairly cheap; but in a few years the railway will have carried them all off to the West. Already the Bulgarian women are beginning to understand their value, and are putting them away for sale, along with the Turkey carpets, mats, and rich bed-counterpanes which make the interior of so many Bulgarian cottages contrast marvelously with the outside. It is quite a common thing to find in these hovels, grimy with smoke and infested with vermin, hangings and dresses which could be sold for a guinea the square foot in Regent street, and the color of these stuffs is so fine, the material so pure, and the work so good and firm that a little cleaning will make 50-year-old embroidery look like new. Alas, some apostles of civilization in the form of German bagmen have latterly taught the Bulgarian women that they can mix a little cotton with their wool, and use cheaper material for their dyes, so that even the comfortable white and blue chailiks, which were warm in winter and light in summer, which kept out rain and rheumatism, which could be darned and redarned and worn down to the thread, are now yielding to textures which, for trade purposes, bear the same name, but of which the properties have nothing in common with the orginal. It is the German bagman, too, who has brought to Sophia the suits of shoddy that shrink at the touch of water, the printed cotton stuffs of which the colors are warranted fast—that is, fast to disappear; the watches guaranteed for a twelvemonth, and which go for just that length of time—no more; and the gimcrack furniture which limps, turns scaly, will not lock, and misbehaves itself in a dozen other ways in the new houses of the European quarter.

No Comedy for Her.

The church which Mr. and Mrs. Topnoody attend is getting up an entertainment to raise needed funds, and Topnoody was on the committee of arrangements. The committee met last night, and when he came home his wife was anxious to know what had been done.

"Well," she said, "did you do anything?"

"O, yes, my dear, we outlined a program," he said with an air of business.

"What's it like?"

"Well the chief feature is to be a play."

"What play?"

"Just the thing for amateurs, my dear; the pretty little three-act comedy, 'Married Life.'"

"A comedy, Topnoody?"

"Of course, and you are to be Mrs. Samuel Coddle, my dear."

"No, I ain't, Topnoody," she said, firing up till her cheeks looked like a pair of autumn leaves. "Amateur theatricals are bad enough any way you fix them, but when the amateurs are so raw that they call married life a comedy, you may count me out. I'm a professional in married life business, and I think I know tragedy from comedy when the curtain's up. You hear my orchestra, Topnoody, and your committee may scratch my name off the list. A comedy? And with my experience? Great Heavens!"

Topnoody went to bed without giving further details of the committee's work.—*Washington Critic.*

Cultivation of Flowers.

The demand for Italian flowers is increasing year by year, and season after season the inhabitants of the Riviera are planting more flowers where formerly they grew olives and grapes. This is particularly the case in the neighborhood of Nice, Cannes, Grasse, and Mentone. From the beginning of November till the end of May, 1885, 70,000 boxes of fresh flowers were sent away from the Nice Railway Station, the value of the flowers being $750,000. One of the countries which have taken a hint from Italy is Germany, which is at present diligently endeavoring to cultivate for the manufacture of scents large quantities of roses, violets, lavender, and rosemary.

The Goddess in a Storm.

A drenching show'r her peplum dash'd
  And soften'd her tunic's starch.
And it seemed that [illegible] eyes peeped half-abash'd
  At her star-emblazoning torch;
And maybe her grand repoussé frame
  Shook in a chilly way.
But she held aloft her glorious flame
  Despite the drowning day;
And her "Heigh ho!" was all she said,
  Though any old fool could tell
That she'd like to trade the torch o'erhead
  For a cotton umbrel'.

WHERE DO THE PINS GO?

THEY ARE MADE AT THE RATE OF 400 PER MINUTE.

Chicago Takes One Million of Them Daily—The Ladies Must Have Something English, Even in Pins, and the "Crown Jewel" and the "Queen's Own" Sell Better than the American Brand, Though Made at the Same Factory.

Toledo *Blade:*

See a pin and pick it up;
All the day you'll have good luck.

This commonest of all toilet articles, the pin, is a child of olden times. Possibly the earliest known pin was the thorn with which doubtless Mother Eve pinned her dress of fig-leaves together.

The little verse at the head of this article is known to nearly every little girl or boy in the land, and perhaps the author of the little couplet was some thrifty housewife who realized that pins disappear very rapidly and who thought she had a chance to appeal to superstition for thriftiness.

Where the pins all go is a wonder. Millions of them disappear daily and millions are made to take their place. The books tell us that pins are coeval with the human race, and were first introduced into England in 1460. The pin became of such importance that in 1483 its importation was prohibited by statute in England. In 1540 Queen Catherine received pins from France, and in 1543 an act was passed providing that "no person shall put to sale any pinnes but only such as shall be double-headed and have the heads soldered fast to the shank of the pinnes, well smoothed, the shall well shapen, the points well and round filed, canted, and sharpened."

As now, pins were then made of brass, but they were very different from the pins of today. Instead of the pin being made entirely of one piece, as now, it was then made of a shank of one piece and the head was a piece of fine wire wound round the shank.

In 1775 the attention of the colonists was called to the manufacture of pins and needles, as prizes were offered for the first of native make, but the successful manufacture of pins in this country wasn't known until 1836, although in 1824 Lemuel W. Wright, an American, secured in England a patent for a pin-making machine.

The growth has been steady, and today pins are made by the ton in England and America. After the invention of Mr. Wright's machine the price fell enormously and the demand increased, for right after the War of 1812 the price had gone away up. There is still an importation annually from England, but a great many are manufactured in Massachusetts.

A *Blade* reporter yesterday afternoon went out to the Toledo Pin Factory to learn something more about the pointed little article. Jumping off the street-car just beyond the wagon-works, the reporter walked down the street and passed two large buildings lit up with electric light. The manager was found in the office.

"I want to find out all I can about pins for the benefit of the *Blade* readers," said the reporter. "How many do you make here and where do they go?"

"In those two factories you just passed we make 5,000,000 pins per day, and we sell them nearly all west of the Ohio River. In Chicago we sell 1,000,000 pins daily, and the rest go to St. Louis, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Cleveland, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and other cities. We have been running two years and are now running twelve and one-half hours daily, working fifty-two or fifty-three hands. As for pins, however, here comes the greatest pin man in America, and he can tell you what you want—Mr. Fontaine, here is a *Blade* reporter who wants to know something about pins."

Mr. Fontaine is the inventor of the celebrated Fontaine engine, all the machinery in which the pins at the Toledo factory are made, also of the new railroad crossing, that is to revolutionize the entire system.

In response to a question he said: "The manufacture of pins in this country began really about 1834 when they made pins at the rate of thirty per minute, for it was in that year that Dr. Howe, a Yankee of Waterbury, Conn., invented the solid-headed pin. Before that the head had been merely a little wire roll. Naturally, Dr. Howe's invention revolutionized the manufacture of pins and the business grew. The improvements since then have been in increasing the facilities for making pins faster. Brass wire is used in good pins, but in cheaper goods steel wire is used. The difference between now and 1834 is that we can now make pins at the rate of 400 per minute. This is the fastest work ever done in the making. They are stuck in the paper though at the rate of 2,700 per minute; that is, each machine works that fast. So you see pins are handled very rapidly."

"You say there is still an importation of English pins?"

"Yes, but not because the quality is any better. The duty is 30 per cent, but even if that duty were removed they couldn't bring pins here and sell them as cheap as we can. The English pins are no better than the American article, but are in the old-fogy style. The reason they sell is because they are English."

"Yes," said the manager, "the women want something English. A woman went into a store not long ago and asked for pins. She was handed a paper with an American brand. She handed them back, saying she wanted the English. The clerk handed her a paper marked 'Crown Jewel,' and she paid 15 cents for them and went away happy. The joke of it is that the 'Crown Jewel' pins come from the same barrel that the others did. We have to fix the brand to suit them. The same pins in the other paper would have cost her eight cents, and there were 360 pins in the paper, while there were but 300 in the 'Crown Jewel.'"

"That's true," said the traveling-man who stood back of the desk. "Here is a box of pins which bears the English coat-of-arms. Nothing in here at all to indicate that the pins are manufactured in Toledo. The ladies have to have the English goods, you see, even if we manufacture them right here in Toledo."

"By the way," said the manager, "how do those pins sell since we call them the 'Queen's Own'?"

"Much better," replied the traveling-man; "there is a greater demand for them."

SUBDUING CHILDREN'S WILL.

The Spartan Ideas Held by the Wife of John Wesley.

A passage from one of Mrs. Wesley's letters, reprinted in her biography, gives one a vivid idea of the difference between old-fashioned education and the present style: "In order to form the minds of children, the first thing to be done is to conquer their will and bring them to an obedient temper. To improve their understanding is a work of time, and must with children proceed with slow degrees as they are able to bear it; but the subjecting the will is a thing that must be done at once, and the sooner the better; for, by neglecting timely correction, they will contract a stubbornness and obstinacy which are hardly ever after conquered, and never without using such severity as would be as painful to me as to the child. . . . When a child is corrected it must be conquered, and this will be no hard matter to do if it be not grown headstrong by too much indulgence. . . . I insist on the conquering of the will of children betimes, because this is the only strong and rational foundation of a religious education, without which both precept and example will be ineffectual. But when this is thoroughly done, then a child is capable of being governed by the reason and piety of its parents till its own understanding comes to maturity and the principles of religion have taken root in the mind. . . . Heaven or Hell depend upon this alone, so that the parent who studies to subdue self-will in his child works together with God in the renewing and saving a soul. The parent who indulges it does the Devil's work, makes religion impracticable, salvation unattainable, and does all that in him lies to damn his child, body and soul, forever."

The details given in this letter indicate a somewhat Spartan discipline. From a year old or earlier they were "taught to fear the rod and to cry softly"; no such thing as "loud playing or talking" was allowed, but "every one was kept close to business for the six hours of school." At meals they were "never permitted to eat of more than one thing, and of that sparingly enough." To eat or drink between meals or to go into the kitchen for food was a capital crime, punished with beating.

A Smart Speculator.

There is a woman in this city who visits every house that hangs out a red flag. Speculating in auctions is her sole source of income. She has the reputation of being a sharp buyer and active bidder. She has been known to net $50 in a single day. If she buys goods at a private sale she sends them to an auction house at once. Her purchases include everything from a tin cup to a grand piano. She has never been known to make a losing speculation.—*New York Mail.*

ON THE CATTLE RANGES.

BRANDING AND COUNTING AS A MEANS OF PROFIT.

Serious Allegations Against the Owners of the Great Herds in the Rocky Mountain Valleys—How the Tenderfoot Investors Are Said to Be Taken In and Done For—No Legitimate Dividends Paid Within the Last Two Years.

Frank Wilkeson in the New York *Sun*: Shortly after foreign and Eastern investors in cattle ranches discovered that the buying of cattle by book account (these accounts were invariably fraudulent) was unprofitable, they insisted that the cattle they were to buy should be rounded up and counted. There are difficulties in gathering and holding several thousand cattle on the great plains or in the highland valleys. There are no corrals to hold them in on the ranges, excepting at the home ranch. The cattle are widely scattered. Once on their summer's feeding ground it is unwise to annoy them by driving them from range to range, as they resent the control of man, and fret and lose flesh. To gradually gather the whole of a brand into one great herd would be very expensive and exceedingly unwise. The cattle growers patiently and carefully explained these objectionable difficulties to the would-be purchasers. The latter, being intelligent men, readily saw that their plan was not feasible. Then the cattle men craftily suggested that the cattle be rounded up and counted on their respective ranges. That was apparently fair, and the purchasers, who were still eager to buy, agreed to that plan. Then it was stipulated between the parties that if the number of cattle on the range, by actual count, equaled the number called for by the book account, less the per cent the owner had offered to throw off for probable losses, then the purchaser should bear all the expenses of the round-up. The purchaser invariably agreed to this proposition.

How did this scheme, by which the buyer sought to protect himself, work? I answer entirely in favor of the cattle grower. Suppose the brand of cattle to be sold by count ranged on a dozen creeks, each separated from the other by a high and wide divide. The round-up started, say on Cut Bank Creek, all the cattle which grazed in that valley and on the adjacent hills were gathered and counted, and their number carefully noted in a book. That night, shortly after the camp-fire burned low, and after the cattle had scattered to graze, a few expert cowboys, under the command of a trusty foreman, rode out of some ravine where they had been cachéd, and they silently drive a large number of the cattle which had been counted over the divide to Beaver Creek, which stream the round-up would reach the next day. They then disappeared. The next night they drove a portion of the cattle that had been counted on Beaver Creek to the Mazias River or to some other uncounted range. There men, hiding by day and working hard and silently by night, hovered around the round-up outfit and supplied the uncounted ranges with a sufficient number of cattle to make the actual count agree with the ranch books. The purchaser had agreed to pay the expenses if this should prove to be the case. The bill for choice groceries was exceedingly large. The whole affair was an elaborate picnic and farce combined. The despised "tenderfoot" was cheated, as it was always intended he should be cheated, and in addition he paid roundly for a spectacular performance that the cowboys enjoyed greatly.

Sometimes the faithful night riders drove too many cattle to the uncounted ranges, and more cattle were counted than the book called for. Then the acting was superb. "Yes," the cattle-grower would say, musingly, as though to himself, as he stroked his face and laughed covertly in the hollow of his hand, "yes, I sold too cheap. There are more cattle than I thought there were. Damn those lazy cowboys. They missed my cattle on the last round-up. But," he would add briskly and loudly as he shrugged his shoulders and addressed the buyer, "but never mind, a bargain is a bargain. I never go back on my word. The cattle are yours, but you'll have to set 'em up for us when you get to town." And then he would swear at the foreman and cowboys he had employed for years, and declare that they had caused him the loss of thousands and thousands of dollars. The great acting is done in this country, not in the theatres, but on the plains.

It is common talk on the cattle range that no cattle-growing company, it matters not where they graze their herds, from the Pan-Handle of Texas to the knees of the Teton, in Montana, has paid a legitimate dividend for the last two years. In the cattle men's club houses, in the eating-houses where the cowboys and foremen congregate, in the hotels, in the cars, around camp fires, everywhere the talk is the same; now covert and whispered, now open, now alcoholicly bold, but always the same—that is, that the range has been stripped of yearling steers to pay the last dividend, that the ranges of certain companies are bare of stock excepting cows and calves, and the men who tell these stories wink and smile and laugh when they mention the large sums of money paid for the brands composing the skeleton herds, and of the losses the Eastern and foreign investors will incur. "We have cinched John Bull and the Eastern dudes, now let 'em buck, damn 'em!" That is the true sentiment of these wicked, predatory devils, who have impoverished hundreds and hundreds of Eastern and English families. They have reduced old men and women, whose life's work was finished, from comfortable circumstances to direful poverty. They have wrecked the lives of hundreds of young men. And they openly exult in the ruin they have wrought.

How about the branding of calves? Yes, that was, and is, a favorite lie among the cattle-growers. Annually the spring round-up starts out. Say that the books of the ranch show that there should be 1,000 cows on the range. Without a smile, without the slightest droop of an eyelid, the cattle-growers and their cowboys report the increase of calves is 80 per cent, by actual count, of the number of cows the book represents to be on the range. Every man of them knows that if the book calls for 1,000 cows that not more than 350 of them are alive and on the range. They know that the rest lie dead in the forests, or on the flanks of the foot-hills, or in ravines where they were snowed under, or on the arid plains. And every man on the round-up knows that not more than 200 calves were branded and saved. The lying report is given to the local press (which is supported by the cattle-growers) that the Roaring Bull Cattle-Growing Association has branded 80 per cent of calves, and editorial comment is made on the great crop of calves dropped, and editorial congratulations are extended to the cattle-growers on the prosperity of their business. That evening, after reading the paper, the cowboys and cattle-growers alike say: "Shovepen is a daisy. Here's to him," and glasses are lifted to weather-cracked lips and their contents tilted down alkaline-burned throats. Many cattle-growers, who have been driven out of the business by heavy losses, have told me within the last two months that not more than 40 per cent of the cows they actually owned ever saved their calves. And one bright, truthful cattle-grower, who has lost $42,000 in handling cattle on the Grand Encampment River in Wyoming, assured me in exceedingly vigorous language that his cows did not, during the five years he had them, average over 20 per cent increase.

The Truth Crops Out in Insanity.

New York *Tribune*: When two of the physicians selected to examine McCabe were testing him at the jail it was found difficult to fix his attention or to get a coherent answer from him. At each question he would look deliberately and inquiringly around the room as if seeking a familiar face to assure him that it was "all right." Finally, one of the physicians said: "Well, now, McCabe, what are you here for?"

The ex-Alderman looked around the room in the manner referred to, of course found no familiar face, then gazed before him and slowly answered: "I—think—it's—bribery."

"Well, is the charge true?" was the cheerful query.

McCabe once more gazed slowly around, his eyes came to a halt, and he mildly replied, as if in a daze: "I—guess—we—all—got—it—except—Grant—and—O'Connor."

A Fighting Bishop.

The Bishop of Metlahkahtla, B. C., was recently attacked on the road by six Indians, who had decided to rob him. The Bishop, who knew how to handle his fists, knocked two down one after the other, butted another, hit a fourth in the stomach, and thus cleaned out the whole gang without getting out of breath.

On the Down Grade.

Milwaukee *Wisconsin*: Woman in politics; woman on the stump; woman on the Democratic stump. If that is to be the order of her awful progress downward the *Wisconsin* may yet feel inclined to maintain that its arguments in favor of woman suffrage were uttered in the heat of debate and do not count.

A WAIL FROM THE BOURBONS.

Partisan Papers on the Reasons for the Republican Victory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—The wails of the Democratic press over the result of Tuesday's elections continue to increase in dolefulness as the full significance of the defeat grows upon the party. The Washington *Post* today says:

The Democrats have suffered a substantial defeat all along the line in the elections just held. It is useless to disguise the fact or to ignore it, and is too early to attempt to outline the reasons for it or learn the lessons which it may be supposed to teach.

In the election of Governors and Legislatures we have generally held our own, and, indeed, we have here and there made important gains, as in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Nebraska; but we have lost tremendously and almost fatally not only in Michigan, Iowa, New York, and New Jersey, where losses were foreshadowed, but in Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina, where we confidently expected to maintain our ground.

In Virginia the defeat of Democrats assumes almost the size and form of a revolution. The Republicans have gained in the State more than 10,000 votes, and the Democrats have apparently elected only three out of the ten Congressmen, giving "The Mother of Presidents" to Blaine, in case his name should be thrown into the House as a Presidential candidate in 1888. There is a Democratic loss of five Congressmen in this State alone.

In Ohio we have fared quite as badly. Out of eleven Democratic members of Congress only six remain. The Republicans return fifteen members instead of ten.

In Kentucky, the home of the Star-Eyed Goddess, the Republicans gain two Congressmen according to the last figures received, and, although they do not include the able and experienced Speaker of the House himself, he will recover his seat by a margin alarmingly small.

In Illinois things are no better, for we have not only lost four members of Congress out of ten Democrats (even the little doggery blatherskite Lawler is trembling in the "official" balance), but these four include the leader of the House and the champion of revenue reform—William R. Morrison.

In Michigan we have lost four members, retaining only three to the Republicans' eight. Changes here were indeed expected, but nobody was looking for an earthquake.

The Democratic majority of forty-five in Congress has been whittled down to twelve, and perhaps less. And the most depressing feature of the comprehensive defeat is, that half of the Democrats who have been beaten have been beaten, like Morrison, distinctly on the issue of a protective tariff. How the people have been so miserably blinded, and what measures it may be necessary to take to enlighten them, is a question for later consideration.

The Alexandria *Gazette* thinks, for Virginians, the result of the elections last Tuesday, while generally disheartening to all good Democrats, is not at all surprising. It says:

The effective portion of the Democratic party is composed of good and true Democrats; and that sort of Democrats have no admiration for mugwump measures and no use for the man who enforces them. The Democratic nominees who were defeated for Congress were not defeated on account of their own unpopularity, or on account of the greater popularity of their Republican opponents, but because Democrats thought that by supporting them they would be supporting the Administration, and that they were unwilling to do. The vote served notice upon the National Democratic party that if Mr. Cleveland be renominated the party may as well hang its harp on the weeping-willow tree.

The Washington *Sentinel* today says:

The Democrats, although they still retain possession of the House, have been beaten. The great principle of tariff reform has been laid aside. There will be no tariff reform in the Fiftieth Congress. Its best men—Morrison, Hurd, and others—have been defeated, and the next House will be exceedingly poor as far as regards ability and experience of its Democratic members. No "civil-service nonsense," as District-Attorney Lockwood calls it; no special good action of the Democratic Administration, but simply the threat of the Republicans to enslave the people through prohibitory laws, gave the Democrats the Governor and the Legislature in New Jersey, and most likely in Colorado and Minnesota; two new Democrats in Massachusetts, three in Minnesota, one in Nebraska, one in Colorado, and reëlected several in Ohio, such as Campbell and Foran, and in Iowa and Michigan.

Said an old Democrat to us today:

The Democrats are disheartened. The policy of the Administration has emasculated the old party and destroyed the old campaign fire. The workers will no longer work and the rank and file will no longer turn out. They maintain that they cannot see any difference between the present Administration and its Republican predecessors. That is the true state of affairs, and no man can honestly impeach its correctness.

The soreness in Virginia over the President's refusal to visit Alabama or permit his wife to go to Richmond crops out in the Alexandria *Gazette* upon the announcement that Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland will visit Boston. The *Gazette* says:

The President's public duties made it necessary for him to decline an invitation to visit Alabama, which cast its Electoral vote for him, but those duties were not urgent enough to prevent his acceptance of an invitation to visit Massachusetts, which cast its Electoral vote against him. The President said before he was inaugurated that only four Northern States had gone Democratic, and that it would be well to have more of them next time.

The Southern gentleman to whom he made that remark thought it better to secure the States that had elected him before attempting to proselyte others, but as the President seemed bent on that purpose deemed it just as well not to object. But how will it profit the President to gain an insufficient number of mugwump votes in Massachusetts and New York and lose the vote of the latter State and of the two Virginias?

RINGING CHURCH BELLS.

An Annoyance to the Well and an Affliction to the Sick.

London *Lancet*: Nothing is more inexplicable than the tenacity with which even sensible persons hold to the traditions of any system with which they have been associated by education and habit. A very striking example of this is the ringing of church bells when those places of public worship stand in the very midst of populous districts, and when those who frequent them are perfectly well aware of the hours of service, and are not in the least degree dependent on the sound of the bells for the opportunity of attendance. In the old days, when parishioners lived a considerable distance from their church, when there were few clocks in private houses, and when the times of service were uncertain, there were valid reasons why bells should be rung to call together the worshipers, but not one of these reasons at present exists, and the ringing of church bells in cities and towns is a needless and vexatious ceremony. To the sound in health it may be an annoyance: while to the sick it is a very grave infliction, causing in many instances serious injury, and we cannot hesitate to say in not a few cases actually aggravating disease and shortening life. The practice should undoubtedly be abandoned, or if prejudice be too strong for voluntary action it ought to be interdicted. It is intolerable that for the sake of a mere sentiment, which has no shadow of solemnity about it, which has nothing whatever to do with religion or belief, and which (outside a utilitarian purpose, which has no place in these days) is simply a superstition of the most stupid kind, annoyance and injury should be perpetrated. A case of flagrant violation of the ordinary rules of courtesy that has just occurred at Liverpool, placing the authorities of one church in a light wholly at variance with the spirit of common humanity, has raised this question in a manner which we trust will give it a practical shape. We would be the very last to offend the consciences of those who are striving to uphold the religion of the country, and we would not pen one word to wound the feelings of any sincere worshiper; but this matter of church-bell ringing has not the most remote connection with religion or worship, and we protest against a practice which is an offense, and too frequently entails consequences altogether too terribly disastrous to be contemplated without indignation. Medical practitioners will do well to refuse certificates of the cause of death in cases in which they have reason to believe that the fatal issue has been hastened by the disturbance caused by this practice, and leave it to coroners' juries to give expression to the feeling which the grievance very justly creates.

Curious Election Complications.

New York *Post*: A curiosity of election is the situation in New Jersey as to the Legislature. With a United States Senator to be chosen by the Legislature now elected, that body, according to late returns, is a tie on joint ballot, not counting the Third Assembly District of Passaic County, however, which also is a tie, Emley (Republican) and Carroll (Democrat and Labor) each having received 1,896 votes, though in the election districts the vote was extremely one-sided, thus: 298 to 67, 346 to 206, 191 to 378, 220 to 585, etc. To add to the uncertainty, besides Mr. Carroll, Democratic candidate for the Assembly, there had been in the field a Dr. Carrol, Republican candidate for Coroner, who withdrew from the contest under a mistaken impression that there would be no vacancy in that office, but whose name appeared on some of the Republican ballots, and may have been mistaken for that of the Democratic candidate for Assembly. It would be a strange result if, as seems quite possible, a United States Senator should be made or unmade by a mistake of Carrol for Carroll.

THE BIG PENSION GRAB.

UNCLE SAM'S RAPIDLY-GROWING LIST OF BOUNTY-CLAIMERS.

The Claim Agents Getting in Their Work—In Spite of the Disappearance of 22,089 Names from the Rolls, the Enormous Number of 43,086 Have Been Added, Thus Making a Net Increase of Over 20,000—A Further Heavy Increase in the Expense Expected.

New York *Sun*: Two very remarkable statements appear in the annual report of Commissioner Black, just issued in full from the Government Printing-Office.

Much was said a while ago of the President's vetoes of private pension bills. Every disapproved bill of this sort, even if three lines long, brought out an elaborate argumentative message; and all these messages were successively taken up in the press and extolled from one end of the country to the other, as no doubt they deserved to be. Yet what the real upshot of the whole business was is indicated in this passage of Commissioner Black's report:

From Jan. 1, 1861, until Dec. 1, 1885, 1,967 private pension acts had been approved. Since that date 644 such acts had been approved and certificates issued in nearly every case, the delay in some cases being due to the necessity of medical examinations in cases where the rate is not fixed in the special laws.

If this statement be correct it appears to show that, after all the announcements that a death-blow has at last been delivered by the President to the practice of private-pension legislation, during the single session of Congress thus far held under his Administration there have been approved or suffered to be enacted the enormous number of 644 such private acts, or one-third as many as the aggregate of all the sessions of all the preceding Congresses during the last quarter of a century, including all the period since the January prior to the Civil War.

The next striking point in this interesting and important report is contained in Table X. of the appended statistics. This table, which sets forth the number of certificates for pensions issued during the year, shows that under the act of March 19, 1886, alone there had been issued prior to June 30 no fewer than 79,989 certificates. That act was the one approved by the President that day, for adding 50 per cent to the yearly cost of each of a certain class of pensions. The increase of each of these pensions henceforth is to be $48 a year. In round numbers, as has been seen, 80,000 such increases had already been effected up to June 30, making a total addition thus far of nearly four millions to the pension outlay, this addition being repeated every year. The exact annual addition under this particular pension gratuity cannot be known until decisions are had upon all the pending applications for pensions of this class. But, taking together this legislation and similar legislation in various other classes of cases effected at the late session of Congress and approved by the President, we find that the increase in annual values of pensions for the year has already been $6,617,041, so that the eventual increase under the approved legislation of that Congress will probably be $8,000,000 a year. The aggregate expense put upon the country by these increase acts of the present Congress as approved by the President will be, under ordinary longevity calculations, somewhere between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000.

The necessity of not making too narrow allowances for pension longevity is illustrated by the fact that at the beginning of the fiscal year now reported upon nearly 20,000 persons were drawing pensions either as survivors of the War of 1812 or as widows of soldiers and sailors of that war, which had then been ended just seventy years.

The fundamental facts of the year are that, in spite of the disappearance of 22,089 names from the rolls, as was natural twenty years after the close of the last War, the enormous number of 43,086 was added, thus making a net increase of over 20,000 names above the highest number ever before known. There are now 365,783 persons pensioned by the Government. It cost $63,797,832 to pay them their allowances last year, and Congress increased the average size of all pensions more than 10 per cent at the last session. Yet it is said that this increase in expense is a trifle to what may be expected the coming winter.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

Query.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Can any reader of THE TRIBUNE tell me if there are any railways on Russian territory in Asia east of longitude 70, and, if so, how many miles?

HIGHLANDMAN.

Still a Territory.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly notify me through your columns whether Dakota has been admitted into the Union, or is it still a Territory?

L. C. H.

Amendment to the School Law in the Suburbs.

TOWN OF LAKE, Nov. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Intending to introduce an amendment to the new Election law at the coming session of the General Assembly, I desire that all persons interested in honest school elections should send me their addresses that I may send blank petitions for signatures and present the same to the Legislature. Respectfully,

W. P. WRIGHT,
No. 4934 Wabash avenue,
Labor Member-elect.

Another Unlucky Speech.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Reading in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE today an item relative to the speech of "Edward S. Cleveland," recent Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut, where he says "I made one speech in accepting the nomination and will make another in January at my inauguration," recalls a circumstance that occurred not many years ago in that same State when James E. English was the Democratic candidate for Governor against Buckingham. The night of election-day the returns were fast coming in favorable to Mr. English's election, so much so that there seemed no doubt of his having won the victory. His admirers in New Haven, which are many, and he deserves them all, proceeded to serenade him. He acknowledged the compliment by making a speech, during which he remarked: "I think you might have found a better man." When the returns were all in that night it was found that Buckingham had carried the State by a handsome majority, and the two Republican papers of New Haven came out next morning with large headings: "We have found a better man." It would seem that a Democratic candidate in Connecticut is never quite sure of anything until the back counties are all heard from.

NEW HAVEN.

An Insight into Liebknecht's Character.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—About twenty-four years ago I made the acquaintance of William Liebknecht in the City of Berlin. I had returned to my native country, the home of my childhood, for the purpose of study and observation. During the period of the Rebellion, and especially during the darkest days of the Republic, Liebknecht was a warm friend of the United States and an ardent advocate of the cause of the Union, both with his facile pen and glowing tongue. In moments of depression on my part in regard to the struggles of my adopted country, which I had already learned to love more than the land of my birth, I ever found in him a steadfast friend and admirer of the Republic. He won my heart. Personally he is genial, gentlemanly, and scholarly. In his family he is an indulgent father and a kind husband. Intellectually Liebknecht is a man of power. As an orator he has few superiors. Language flows forth from his lips in well-formed and beautiful periods and captivates all listeners.

Owing to his great kindness to me in my earlier days, when Liebknecht came to Chicago I extended to him the hospitality of my house, as he did to me when I first met him in the Old World; and in the same spirit I accompanied him when he addressed that immense audience of laboring-men in Twelfth Street Turner-Hall the evening of Nov. 5. Of course, my views are at variance with his political philosophy—a philosophy which is largely the outgrowth of the condition of society as it existed fifty years ago in the Old World. He aims at making the earth a paradise for the laboring-man—a state scarcely to be attained in this mundane condition of affairs. His utterances, however, are suggestive. He condemns strikes, boycotts, and force of every kind; and advises the use of that means which is at the command of every American citizen to rectify existing wrong—the ballot.

LOUIS KISTLER.

Queer Combination.

A bullock, wearing a horse's harness and having a bit in its mouth, was driven through the streets of Springfield, Ind., with a mule for its mate and a colored man holding the lines.

HARVARD'S ANNIVERSARY.

The Services Sunday—President Cleveland Refuses a Degree.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—To-day, the third day in Harvard's great jubilee, was the actual birthday, 250 years after the memorable day when the General Court of Massachusetts Bay passed the vote to give £400 to the founding of an institution of learning. Unlike Saturday, when the poor undergraduates tried to celebrate in the midst of a driving rain-storm, the day was clear and bright and just cold enough to suggest the near approach of New England's Thanksgiving pies. The crowd of graduates and guests who thronged the old university town Friday and Saturday was augmented by several more hundreds. At 5 o'clock this afternoon the number who had registered in the university book had reached 1,900. Probably 200 more are already present, but who will not register until tomorrow, when the graduates' ceremonies take place. Today being Sunday, the more serious and earnest phases of Harvard's history were considered and the ceremonies were confined to two appropriate commemorative services in Appleton Chapel and a musical service in Saunders' Theatre. But, though serious, the services were by no means heavy. The musical portion was a treat which is rarely heard anywhere. The choir was made up of 120 past and present members of the Harvard Glee clubs as far back as 1858 under the leadership of George L. Osgood. At the morning service they sang a commemoration hymn written by Prof. Paine of Harvard with Latin words by Prof. Greenough, also of Harvard; a hymn, "We praise thee, O God!" written by J. C. D. Parker for the occasion; Gounod's "Sanctus" and Fleming's "Integer Vitae."

At the evening service they sang Lutzel's "Macht die Thore Weit," Schumann's "All Glory, Land, and Honor," "Into the Silent Land," by Arthur Foote ('87), written for the occasion, and sung by a quartet composed of Dr. S. W. Langmaid ('59), George L. Osgood ('66), Gardner S. Lampson ('77), and A. M. Barnes ('71), and a "Sanctus," also written for the occasion by G. L. Osgood. The morning sermon was delivered by Prof. F. G. Peabody Plummer, Professor at Harvard. President Dwight of Yale College and Prof. Everett, Dean of the Harvard divinity school, assisted in the service. The evening sermon was given by Phillips Brooks of Trinity Church, Boston, assisted in the service by President McCosh of Princeton College and Dr. Edward Everett Hale. Both addresses had for their theme the history of the college and the lessons to be drawn therefrom. Phillips Brooks dwelt at length upon the great future of the college and of her influence over the country. He is a most loyal and enthusiastic son of Harvard and impressed his hearers strongly with his own love and enthusiasm for his alma mater. Nearly 1,500 people crowded into the chapel, both morning and evening, and several hundred were unable to gain admittance.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon a musical service was given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Saunders' Theatre under the leadership of Herr Wilhelm Gericke. More than 2,000 people were present, among whom were President and Mrs. Eliot, Presidents McCosh of Princeton, Dwight of Yale, Robinson of Brown, Gilman of Johns Hopkins, Seelye of Amherst, and many other Presidents and professors from sister colleges. Tomorrow is graduate's day. There will be a poem delivered by Oliver Wendell Holmes and an oration by James Russell Lowell in Saunders' Theatre in the morning, at which President and Mrs. Cleveland, Gov. Robinson of Massachusetts, and Secretary Endicott will be in attendance, followed by a banquet in Memorial Hall. In the evening the torchlight procession and fireworks which the rain Saturday prevented the undergraduates from indulging in will take place.

The President Refuses a LL. D.

President Cleveland has communicated to the authorities of Harvard College his desire that the degree of LL. D. should not be conferred upon him, and consequently it will not be. The President's reasons for declining the proposed honor are not stated, but it is known that his action has saved the Harvard authorities from the alternative of appearing to slight the President or of departing from the rule not to confer degrees upon public men, which was inaugurated when Gen. B. F. Butler was elected Governor of Massachusetts.

WEBSTER IN WOOD.

Facts Regarding a Painted Statue of the "Godlike Daniel."

Boston *Herald*: Travelers who journey down the south shore frequently put the query: "What is it?" to their fellow-tourists, with relation to a snow-white statue to be seen on the left of the track, just before the train halts at the Hingham station. The glimpse one gets of the figure as the cars speed past is tantalizingly short, and even the most experienced eye has barely time to note its likeness to Daniel Webster, and, possibly, the additional fact that it stands upon a low mound at the rear of a row of buildings. Why, if it is really a work of merit, as it appears to be, it should be given so inconspicuous a position, and when and how it came into existence at all, are questions which prove puzzles alike to the inquiring traveler the all his companions. A representative of the *Herald*, however, who has made inquiry respecting the statue, has learned that the figure was presented to Mr. Samuel Gilbert of Boston about thirty years ago by his relative and intimate friend, Mr. Edward Winsor, who purchased it at a sale of a wood-carver's effects. Mr. Gilbert placed it upon a mound of earth in his garden at Dorchester, where he then resided, on the estate now occupied by Mr. Edwin H. Sampson. Ball Hughes, the sculptor, examined it while it was thus located, and appeared to be much pleased with it. He did not, however, fancy its position on a mound, and said to Mr. Gilbert that he ought to have placed it on the lawn in front of the house and in view of the street. Upon Mr. Gilbert remarking that he would have done so had it been of marble, instead of wood, the sculptor replied that it did not matter of what material the statue was made, as many fine figures were of wood. The statue is six feet in night, in Mr. Webster's favorite and usual position in a drawing-room, and represents him as he looked a few years before his death. Its bearing is at once graceful and dignified, and were it chiseled from marble instead of carved from wood it would long ago, doubtless, have occupied a most prominent position in some public place. It was probably carved for the figure-head of a ship. On Mr. Gilbert's removal from Dorchester, a number of years ago, he presented the figure to his relative, Mr. George M. Soule of Hingham, who had always admired it. It was then taken to the town named and placed in its present position on the land of Mr. Soule. The latter gentleman died several years since. The figure is painted white, and were it not for its peculiar location an observer a few feet away from it would never suspect that it had not its aristocratic origin in an Italian marble quarry, instead of tracing its lineage back to the more plebeian associations of an American forest.

Grounds for Divorce in China.

Nineteenth Century: The Chinese have a firm belief in marriages being made in Heaven. A certain deity, whom they call "The Old Man in the Moon," links with a silken cord, they say, all predestined couples. Early marriage is earnestly inculcated. One of their maxims states that there are three cardinal sins, and that to die without offspring is the chief. As in other countries, spring is the time when young people's minds turn to thoughts of love, and most marriages are celebrated in February, when the peachtree blossoms appear. Among the marriage presents are live geese, which are supposed to be emblematical of the concord and happiness of the marriage state. A Chinaman may divorce his wife for seven different reasons, and in the list are ill-temper and a talkative disposition. The birth of a son is the occasion of much rejoicing, for without sons a man lives without honor and dies unhappy, with no one to worship at his grave and none to continue the family line.

Fall Symptoms.

Hectic signs of rosy posy
  Fall all shining everywhere,
Every rose is dying, sighing
  Something or other on the air,
Small boys with the apple grapple
  In the orchards still and ripe,
And we hear the pleasant pheasant
  Chant his plaintive meerschaum pipe.

Notes as sweet as sirup chirrup
  Robins who are on the wing
For the balmy sunny honey—
  Laden valleys soaked in spring;
On these cool days, Dennis tennis
  Plays with Lady Guinevere;
And while feeling frisky, wh—y
  Somehow takes the place of b—r.

All the woods are mellow yellow,
  Save the portions brown and red;
Now the sumach's blowing glowing,
  Like the servant lady's head.
And all nature's wearing glaring
  Tones that soon will fade and wilt,
Nature's in her daisy hazy,
  Lazy mazy crazy-quilt.

TOMBSTONE LITERATURE.

SOME OF THE QUAINT EFFUSIONS OF SORROWING FRIENDS.

Queer Conceits of Tombstonemakers or Tombstone-Buyers — Oddities to Be Found in Newspaper Obituary Columns—People Who Believe in Giving Sorrow Words, Even if Not Always Exactly Appropriate.

Paul Bainbridge in the *Independent*: Elihu Yale, the founder of Yale College at New Haven, lies buried in a little church at Wrenham, Denbighshire, Wales. His monument bears this inscription:

Born in America, in Europe bred,
In Africa traveled, in Asia wed;
Where long he lived and thrived
And at London died.
Much good, some ill he did; so hope's all even,
And his soul, through mercy is gone to Heaven,
You that survive and read this tale take care
For this most certain event to prepare.
Where, blest in peace, the actions of the just
Smell sweet, and blossom in the silent dust.

Robert Kemp, a well-to-do farmer in Central New York, had the following lines carved upon a beautiful monument erected to the memory of his wife:

Once she was mine
  But now, O Lord,
I her to Thee resign
  And remain, your obedient
  humble servant ROBERT KEMP.

The following example was written by a bereaved husband, and is undoubtedly bona fide:

Here lays one whos
lifes threds cut
asunder she was
struck Dead by a clap
of Thunder.

A pithy specimen of lampooning is seen in "the lines erected over a lawyer" at Newburyport, Mass.:

God works wonders now and then;
Here lies a lawyer, an honest man.

An English newspaper says that a tombstone in Gloucestershire bears the strange inscription:

Received of Philip Harding his borrowed earth, July 4th, 1673.

According to a respectable Ohio journal the following epitaph may be seen on a tombstone in a cemetery near Mansfield:

Under this sod,
  And under these trees
Lieth the bod
  Y of Solomon Pease.
He is not in this hole,
  But only his pod;
He has shelled out his soul,
  And went up to his God.

An equally ludicrous inscription is found in the churchyard of St. Mary's at Burlington, N. J., as follows:

Here lies the body of Mary Ann Lowder,
Who died while drinking a siedlitz powder;
Called from this world to her heavenly rest,
Because she did not wait till it effervesced.

The genuineness of the above is vouched for by the Trenton, N. J. *Daily Times*.

From Concord, home of the famous School of Philosophy, comes this:

Here lies the body of John S. Auricular,
Who in righteousness walked perpendicular.

The father of an infant buried at Augusta, Me., must have been a student of Shakspeare, for on the tombstone of his little son he has caused to be inscribed:

After life's scarlet fever
He sleeps well.

On a tombstone at Tunbridge Wells, in southeastern England, is inscribed these lines:

Beneath this stone, in hopes of Zion,
There lies the landlord of "The Lion."
Resigned unto the heavenly will,
His son keeps up the business still.

The sculptor who cut the inscription that appears on James Silvey's tombstone in the churchyard at Olean, N. Y., was lamentably ignorant of the rules of punctuation, for he made it read as follows:

To James Silvey accidentally shot by his brother as a mark of affection.

In the Washington (D. C.) *Post* appeared this gem, appended to a funeral notice:

Our little Jacob
Has been taken away from this earthly garden,
To bloom in a
Superior flower-pot above.

The father of "little Jacob" was a landscape gardener.

Mrs. Shoven, a baker at Rouse's Point, has this epitaph:

Underneath this crust
Lies the moldering dust
Of Eleanor Batcheller Shoven;
Well versed in the arts
Of pies, custards, and tarts,
And the lucrative trade of the oven.

The battle of Pine Mountain took place June 1, 1864. Near the battlefield, on a [illegible], was carved this tribute:

Here lies William More,
I say no more;
Reached the golden shore
June 14, '64.

In some epitaphs there is more stated than is absolutely necessary. For instance, in the old Grantham burying ground we find:

John Palfreymac, who is buried here,
Was aged four and twenty year;
And by his side his mother lies,
Likewise his father when he dies.

It appears that John Milledge, who is buried at Bridgeport, Conn., had a large wen on the top of his head:

Our father lies buried beneath the sod,
His spirit has gone unto his God;
We never more shall hear his tread,
Nor see the wen on his dear head.

Very remarkable is the following authentic transcription of an epitaph made by a tourist in Devon, England, from a stone in the churchyard at Lidford:

Here lies in a horizontal position
The Outside case of
George Raughleigh, Watchmaker,
Whose abilities in that line were an honor
to his profession.
Integrity was the Mainspring and
Prudence the Regulator of all the
actions of his life.
Humane, generous, and liberal, his hand never stopped until he had relieved distress. So nicely were all his actions balanced that he never went wrong except when set going by people who did not know his key. Even then he was easily set right again. He had the art of disposing of his Time so well that his hours glided away in one continual round of pleasure and delight, till an unlucky minute put a period to his existence.
He Departed this Life Nov. 14, 1802,
Ætat 57.
Wound up in hopes of being taken in hand by his Maker and of being thoroughly cleaned and repaired and set going in the world to come.

An odd, yet unbeautiful conceit is found on the lines to Miss Todd, in an Orange County, N. Y., churchyard:

Underneath this stone doth lie,
As much of virtue as could die;
Which, when alive, did vigor give
To as much of beauty as could live.

The following was composed by Lord Byron, by special request, the deceased being a carrier who died of drunkenness:

John Adams lies here, of the parish of Southwell,
A carrier, who carried his can to his mouth well.
But he carried so much and he carried so fast,
He could carry no more; so was carried at last;
For the liquor he drank being too much for one,
He could not carry off; so he is now carri-on!

Quite frequently the obituary notices contributed by mourning friends to the newspapers are as quaint as the epitaphs that are carved without editorial supervision. The following lines were appended to the death notice of a woman who died in Monroe County, Pennsylvania, in 1878:

Some have children, some have none,
She was the mother of twenty-one.

Here is a gem printed in an East Tennessee paper, headed "By Request of Friends," and was part of an elaborate notice:

She lived a life of virtue and died of the cholera morbus caused from eating green fruit, in the hope of a blessed immortality, at the early age of 13 years 7 months and 16 days.

A descriptive writer thus concludes an affecting obituary in a Sussex County, New Jersey, paper:

To all his friends he bid adieu,
A more sudden death one never knew:
As he was leading his horse to drink,
She kicked and killed him quicker than a wink.

The absence of punctuation in the next one, clipped from a Washington, D. C., paper, makes it ridiculous in the extreme:

Once we had a little Harry,
He was our darling pride,
God called him home to rest
His Mother.

In an obituary notice printed in a Grand Rapids, Mich., daily paper the writer works in the following:

This world is a city with many a winding street,
And Death the market place where all of men must meet;
If Life were merchandise that all men could buy,
The rich would all live, and none but poor would die.

A genuine curiosity appeared in the Washington *Star*, exactly as follows:

Farewell, dear little Robert Allen,
Gone to meet his dear departed Pa;
In yonder lovely world up higher,
Where, by the golden throne of blazing fire,
He awaits his little brothers and his sisters and His Ma.

The next is from the Stroudsburg (Pa.) *Democrat*, as follows:

Cora B. Starks was transferred from the Delaware Water Gap to Heaven at 4:30 this afternoon, surrounded by loving friends.

An Arizona paper published in the Town of Tombstone printed the following "in memoriam":

To the memory of Tabitha, wife of Moses Fledgler, gentlemanly editor of the *Appeal*, aged 55 years. Terms $2 a year in advance; office over Coleman's grocery up two flights. We shall miss thee mother we shall miss thee. Job printing neatly done.

THE THREE GOLDEN BALLS.

A Pawnbroker Gives Away Some Secrets of the Trade.

Rochester *Post-Express*: The row of overcoats which hung in the window of a pawnshop with the prices placarded upon them in big red letters about the beginning of October has been reduced to two or three garments which the economical purchasers have found undesirable. The proprietor of the place stood at the door this morning rubbing his hands. "Yes, we have done good business this fall in overcoats," said he; "in fact, a good deal of our profits come out of this line of business. On the first warm day in April a number of young men whom you would open your eyes to see coming into my place walk in to pawn their outer garments. I accommodate them, and frequently that is the last I see of them. Not more than 25 per cent of the pawned overcoats are redeemed. Then about the 1st of July we have another rush. The 'boys' want to raise money for their summer vacation, and the overcoat is the easiest thing to get rid of. I think I might start the proverb: 'Fools pawn overcoats, and wise men buy them.' There are many men who dress much better than their employers. How are you going to tell that that swell who goes along the street swinging his cane and luxuriating in a $50 ulster bought it of me for $12 to $15? It's a great gag, and the more people who catch onto it the better our trade. About September we begin to put a price on the unredeemed apparel, and we can get almost anything we have a mind to ask, because a man will often come here and buy a $6 overcoat for $10, and think he is getting a big bargain because it is at a pawnshop."

"Don't you have stolen goods palmed off on you?"

"O, we can generally tell what we are getting, and we know what we are about. It is through us that half of the stolen goods are recovered. That was, on the surface, a pathetic little incident that occurred here a few days ago. A little girl came into the store, barefooted and wearing a calico dress which the sharp wind tossed about in a spiteful way. 'Won't you please buy papa's overcoat; he's sick and won't need it, and we want the money,' she said. I gave her what I could for it. It was quite a nice one, and I threw in a pair of shoes. Will you believe it? That very afternoon an officer brought a man into the store who identified the coat as one which had been stolen from him on the cars. I had been nicely fooled; but that don't happen once in a dog's age."

MUST HAVE WHISKY.

Making It with a Washpot Still and a Gunbarrel Worm.

Atlanta *Constitution*: Deputy-Collector Fite and Deputy-Marshal Scott made the most novel raid ever made in this district Thursday night.

As is known, Paulding County has furnished a larger number of illicit distilleries recently than any other county. Stills have been pulled thick and fast in that county and a large number of men arrested. Thursday night the officers named above concluded they would try their hand in Paulding. Going to Cartersville, they put out through the country walking. At a small place near Cartersville they heard of a neighborhood distillery, and, securing a guide, set out for the place. Through the woods and over the hills the officers plodded until the corn-juice maker was reached. Under the base of a large rock on the mountainside they found a neat little still-house, but the outfit for making the fluid was a very novel one. Fitted down in the furnace was a ten-gallon wash-pot, rusty and worn from use; the arm of the cap was made out of a piece of hickory and the worm was an old barrel of an army musket. The mash-tub was a small dry-goods box, and three old churns were used as beer-barrels. The pot was broken to pieces, but Deputy-Collector Fite kept the worm (the gun-barrel), and says he believes it is the last worm which will be used in Paulding County in some time.

"Now, how many gallons of liquor could they make in that kind of machine in a week?" asked the reporter of Deputy-Collector Fite.

"About twenty," was the reply.

"Worth how much?"

"Two dollars a gallon to the neighbors, and I suppose it was a neighborhood affair."

The Hon. A. L. Morrison.

Mr. A. L. Morrison (formerly Police Justice of Chicago and later United States Marshal of New Mexico), the great Irish-American campaigner, returned to the city yesterday from his Pennsylvania trip. He spent the last week of the campaign in the Twentieth District (Gov. Curtin's old district), which has been considered reliably Democratic by 1,500 to 2,000 majority. The issue was the tariff, and the Republican candidate, John Patton, carried the district this year by a majority of 318 over James K. Polk Hall. The Democrats were utterly undone.

This is one of the signal Republican victories of this fall, equal to the defeat of Morrison in Illinois, and the close, hard pressing of Holman and Carlisle. Mr. Morrison is confident that the Republicans must win, if at all, on the tariff issue. He says it is astounding what ignorance there is of this important principle among the miners, who are most benefited by it. But the skies are getting brighter, and greater interest is being taken in the subject. Fifty thousand pamphlets, written by Mr. Morrison, were distributed in Pennsylvania this fall, and thousands more were in demand. Mr. Morrison says the Pennsylvanians actually worship Blaine. Wherever he went crowds followed him, and came for fifty miles away to see him, and tens of thousands who came failed to get within sound of his voice for the press.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

Fixing Rates to the West.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 6.—[Special.]—The conference of the Southwestern Freight Association with the representatives of the Atchison, the 'Frisco, and the Fort Scott & Gulf Roads has at length resulted in an agreement. The committee appointed yesterday to prepare a report upon the proposition to refer the disputed points to arbitrators did not report until this morning. The committee consisted of the parties to the dispute, and, as they arrived at an agreement, the report merely expressed the terms upon which they agreed. A board of four arbitrators will be appointed to fix the through rates to the Kansas territory. Freight between competing points west of the Missouri River will be pooled, and a board of three arbitrators will be appointed to fix the percentages. All freight originating west of the Missouri and going east of the Mississippi will go into the Southwestern Association. The arbitrators will be appointed at Monday's meeting.

New Feature in Irish Evictions.

There is something occurring in Ireland now in connection with the evictions of the farmers from their homes which never occurred before. Hitherto one of the greatest terrors which evictions had for the peasantry was that when put out of their homes they had no alternative but starvation, or, what seemed worse in their eyes, the poorhouse. They are now in many instances going to the poorhouse with a will, because the National League leaders so advised them, on the ground that the landlords will have to pay an increased poor rate. The evicted tenants of the Marquis of Ely are now in the poorhouse of New-Ross, County of Wexford. They were visited by a reporter of the *Wexford People* and he says: "When they learned they were photographed in *United Ireland* they expressed their thanks to Mr. O'Brien. The women seemed as determined as the men to hold out."

Wine in France.

The vintage in France this year is better than was anticipated. Good crops are reported from Burgundy, Chablis, and the Côte d'Or. In the Herault and Roussillon the yield is above the average. The same is true of the champagne district.

Speaking in Figures.

O, her tidy little figure, when I think upon its curves
In her light and lawny robe of lily white,
Then my heart from vows of celibacy very nearly swerves
And I'm tempted to acknowledge Cupid's might.

O, her tidy little figure has an undulating grace
Like the willow branches bending o'er a pond,
And, to crown its graceful glories, she's a fascinating face
With hazel eyes and curls of golden blonde.

In short, when I her beauties surreptitiously appraise,
I affirm there's none so fair in West or East;
For a hundred thousand ducats I've made up my mind to raise
And her tidy little figure's that at least.

SINFULNESS OF LONDON.

EATING, DRINKING, AND WICKEDNESS RUNNING RIOT.

The People Daily Swallow 500,000 Oxen, 2,000,000 Head of Sheep, 200,000 Calves, 300,000 Swine, 8,000,000 Head of Fowls, 500,000,000 Pounds of Fish, the Same of Oysters, and Any Quantity of Other Stuff Washed Down with 200,000,000 Quarts of Beer.

London Letter: Rome has not so many Roman Catholics as London; Dublin has fewer Irishmen than London; Edinburg less Scotchmen; and Jews! why all Judea has not one-tenth as many, and it grows every day. Every four minutes makes a birth—even while I spend two hours in writing this thirty babies will have been born and twenty deaths will have taken place. You think of it; the evening paper that records the births and deaths of the preceding four and twenty hours must give 300 separate items. Verily its joys and sorrows are a multitude. Its streets. It is 3,500 miles journey from New York to San Francisco. You can walk, say twenty miles a day; a hundred day, 2,000 miles. Well, it would take you [illegible] days at that rate to make the trip. But London has 7,000 miles of streets, and if you took them for a morning walk at the rate of twenty miles a day, you would have to walk almost a year—and more than a year by nearly [illegible] days if you should lay up Sundays. And if you were a thirsty sort of traveler and could pass a drinking shop—don't be alarmed—the 7,000 miles has five and seventy miles of drinking shops—publics they call them. So you need not think of thirst.

How do these people live?—as you do, by eating. They eat a lot. I can't go into figures, but you can take your slates and figure up how much they swallow every day, for in a year these London folks swallow down 500,000 oxen, 2,000,000 sheep, 200,000 calves, 300,000 swine, 8,000,000 head of fowls, 500,000,000 pounds of fish, 500,000,000 pounds of oysters, 200,000 lobsters—is that enough to figure on? If not, there are some million tons of canned goods; no end of fruit and other stuff, but not to spoil your appetite talking of beans and peas, the 50,000,000 bushels of wheat, we might as well forbear. But how do they wash all this down, you might feel glad to know. Look sharp. It takes 200,000,000 quarts of beer! A stream of beer about the size of the Wapsie would not suffice to quench the common thirst. But more than this, they drink 10,000,000 quarts of rum and 50,000,000 quarts of wine—the wine, the rum, the beer—260,000,000 quarts! Any water? Some, for sprinkling streets, about 150,000,000 of gallons daily. Taking out the water used for sprinkling, cooking, and fountains, and the actual drinking supply is desperately small. But it's English, you know, and there is no use saying a word. Any temperance people? Yes, plenty of them, but it only seemed to make more drinking for those that are not. The supply is about so large and has to be consumed. True, the Government says there is a sad falling off of late in spirit revenues; but it is difficult to see where. You see more drunkenness in an hour in London than on the entire Continent of Europe—all Asia thrown in, and Africa, too—in a year. But London is a great city—and very thirsty. You go to Liverpool or Glasgow—go to lovely Edinburg, or up to Hull, or Leeds, Manchester, or Inverness, and it is just as bad—deep drunkenness and deeper, damning sins than drunkenness, rampage in the streets. What can you say? This! On Sabbath-day. No such abstemiousness is found in all the world as in these cities I have named—that is from midnight Saturday night, when all the dens and boozing kens are closed in front, till Sunday afternoon at 6. Sunday—you can't get a cup of coffee Sunday morn in any public coffee-place.

THE AFTER DINNER NAP.

Differences of Opinion as to Its Desirability.

There is much difference of opinion concerning the desirability of an after dinner nap. Those who advocate it cite the example of animals, but those gorge themselves with food whenever opportunity offers, and are heavy and drowsy in consequence. A short rest is, however, different from lethargic sleep and often appears to do good. Brain work should certainly be forbidden after dinner; the interval between it and bedtime should be devoted to recreation and amusement. In the case of elderly people a short nap after a late dinner often aids digestion, but as a general rule it is better for such persons to make their principal meal at 2 p. m. The digestive powers of most elderly people are at a low ebb in the evening. When sleeplessness is troublesome relief should be sought for in the discovery and removal of the cause whenever possible. The condition is often due to indigestion, and when this is the case the ordinary remedies for inducing sleep are worse than useless. The nervous relations between the brain and the stomach are so intimate that disorder of the one organ is almost certain to affect the other. Excitement, worry, and anxiety, which have their seat in the brain, interfere with the functions of the stomach, and in like manner anything that unduly taxes the power of or irritates the stomach disorders the circulation and nutrition of the brain. The sleeplessness often complained of by gouty persons is due to the poisonous effect of the morbid material upon the nervous system. Excessive smoking, too much alcohol, tea and coffee, often resorted to by overworked persons, are frequent causes of sleeplessness. In all these cases the cause is removable, while the effect may be counteracted by appropriate treatment. Nothing is more mischievous, however, than to continue the habits and to have recourse to drugs to combat the effects. A due amount of exercise tends to induce normal sleep, and such exercise need not be of a violent character. A walk of two or three miles daily is sufficient, and is, perhaps, as much as a busy man can find time for. A ride on horseback, the Palmerstonian cure for gout, is probably the best form of exercise for those whose minds are constantly at work. It has been well said that a man must come out of himself when in the saddle; he is forced to attend to his horse and to notice the objects he meets. Walking may be a merely automatic process, and afford little if any relief to the mind, and carriage exercise may be practically valueless if the mind is not diverted from what had previously occupied it.—*Fortnightly Review*.

Cheaper Tea in Canada.

Toronto *Mail*: The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway has opened up a direct tea trade, and as a result the freight charges upon tea in Canada have been reduced by no less than four cents a pound. The Cartwright tax upon tea was three cents a pound. The removal of this tax and the reduction of four cents in the freight charges gives Canadians their tea at seven cents per pound less than in the old days. We consumed last year 18,250,000 pounds of tea. The four cents a pound saved on the transportation of a similar quantity this year will alone pay the interest at 4 per cent upon $18,000,000 of the $25,000,000 we gave the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

It Sometimes Happens That Way.

Buoyant with hope and filled with combativeness and the fire of intellectual energy, many a proud and ambitious candidate, disdaining to study the methods of his antagonist, has gone all over his county, made elaborate speeches in every schoolhouse, worked like an army of beavers, and finally run behind his ticket, while his opponent, who couldn't make a speech to save his life, but was a gifted handshaker, has been elected with a whoop.—*Leavenworth, (Kas.) Times*.

How to Retire.

Atlanta *Constitution*: Can a man retire from business? That question was once disturbing the mind of Gen. Henry R. Jackson. The General submitted it to the late Judge Junius Hillyer.

"He can," replied the Judge, "but he should first form good loafing associations. When a man retires he must have somebody to loaf with him."

Possibly the Lie Is in the Story.

The water of the so-called medical lake near Spokane is so charged with certain salts that it is like lye and is used in making soap. When the wind blows the waves soon make soapsuds of the water, the froth, or lather, piling in masses along the shore.

Direct and Practicable.

Washington *Critic*: High license and local option present the most direct and practicable way towards the elimination of the saloon as a powerful, and no less pernicious than powerful, factor in the politics of the day.

Improving His Time.

A prisoner in the Santa Clara County jail, California, has invented a water-wheel which is said to be a great improvement on the big wheel. [illegible]